# THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

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DAILY AND WEEKLY

**MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.**

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All letters, telegraphic dispatches, and packages, should be properly sealed and addressed to AVALANCHE,

Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee


Atlanta is to have a steel railroad.

Panola, Mississippi, has a velocipede.

There is now only one distillery in Richmond, Va.

A paint mine has been discovered in Newton county, Ga.

Columbus, Ga., had a white frost Wednesday morning.

General Early is at Lexington, Va., on a visit to General Lee.

E. A. Thomas has been appointed Mayor of Holly Springs, Miss.

Sickles thinks he hasn't been treated right in the matter of foreign missions.

The choirs of New York churches are largely occupied by professional singers.

A case, commenced in 1805, has just terminated in an English Chancery Court.

The Alabama treaty was rejected on the anniversary of the attack on Fort Sumter.

The *Index* chronicles the organization of a Histrionic Society in Columbus, Miss.

The Frank Blair, jr. case in the Supreme Court has been postponed until October.

Minister Hale's resignation as Minister to Spain has been received by Secretary Fish.

Bismarck has made a visit incog to Paris, and was not detected by the Parisian police.

Edwin Juesyn, Carl Schurz's brother-in-law, will be the Chicago Internal Revenue Collector.

There is enough iron ore within a mile of Gilmer to build all the railroads Texas needs.

The Boston *Post* says: "Senator Sprague's eccentricity is in the Senate is in speaking the truth."

Miss Van Lew, of Richmond, has decided that her official title is postmaster, and not postmistress.

The Holly Springs *Reporter* fears the late frosts have seriously injured the fruit in Marshall county, Miss.

A grand velocipede race, free for all ages, is one of the projected spring amusements of Richmond, Va.

Gargaroff, the wealthiest merchant in Moscow, is the grandson of a serf, and his father was a poor shoemaker.

Pauline Lucca, the great prima donna, is having her throat operated on for the improvement of her voice.

Rev. E. Chews' dwelling and outbuildings, near thirteen miles from Holly Springs, Miss., were burned on the 13th.

A billiard congress is to be held in Boston. It will no doubt be much abler than the billious one at Washington.

Passes have been given to all members of Congress over the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads, good for one year.

It is asserted that the profits of sugar plantations in Cuba do not amount to more than four or six per cent. on the original outlay.

A seminary is about to be erected at Hackettstown, New York, by the Methodist Episcopal Conference, at a cost of $100,000.

The corner stone of the new Catholic church was laid at Selma, Ala., on Sunday, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Quinlan, of Mobile.

Cartersville, Georgia, has subscribed $300,000 to the Cartersville and Van Wert Railroad. Mark A. Cooper was elected President.

Dr. Evans, the American dentist in Paris, is one of the stockholders of the *Constitutionnel*, the semi-official organ of the French government.

Millersburg, Ky., has fifty Good Templars, Paris has one hundred, yet the saloon keepers are unable to detect any falling off in their business.

Rev. D. P. Bestor, one of the most eloquent and influential ministers of the Baptist denomination in Alabama, died in Mobile on the 9th instant.

Mayor Hall, of New York, in a message to the Board of Health, on last Friday, subscribed himself "respectfully, orthographically and hygienically.

As Marshall O. Roberts was passing through the New York custom-house on Saturday, some adroit thief relieved him of his watch, chain and pocket-book.

The rate of taxation has been fixed in Baltimore at one dollar and sixty cents on the hundred dollars, and it ist estimated that this will yield $2,335,206, including stealage.

John D. Defrees, late Superintendent of Public Printing, will probably be appointed Second Controller of the Treasury, in place of the present incumbent, who will shortly resign.

Madame Moore walked one hundred miles in twenty-three hours in a hall in West Troy recently, besides knocking down a West Troy swell, who insisted on accompanying her in her perambulations.

The much-talked-of Chicago lake front bill, vetoed by Governor Palmer, was passed Thursday in the Illinois House of Representatives over the veto by a vote of fifty-two to thirty-one.

The Little River Baptist Church, at Loudon county, Va., which was established February, 1769, is still in existence, and Rev. W. F. Broaddus, of Fredericksburg, will shortly preach the centennial sermon.

Victor Hugo's "Man who Laughs" will be published in no fewer than nine different languages—French, English, German, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Hungarian, Danish and Swedish.

For the AVALANCHE.

### THERE'S A STAR IN THE WEST.

There's a star in the West, whose radiant beams
Are eclipsed by the sun when the hot, garish Day
Pours his flood of fierce light over mountains and streams,
And consumes in his blaze its mild, lambent ray;
But at eve, when the bier of the pale day is spread,
And his glory sinks down in the shadowy gloom,
Like a vestal that watches the lamp of the dead,
That sweet star illumines the vault of its tomb.

There's one in the West, who in life's early ears,
Though twin of my soul, was torn in the drift
Of that current of Fate, all turbid with tears,
Which has borne me along, a derelict—
Sad, weary and lone, on the scorched, dreary shore
No brightness above me—no hope but to die—
Her voice waked the song-birds that charmed me of yore—
Her look kindled glory and hope in the sky.

Sweet STAR IN THE WEST! 'neath thy radiance tender
The dews fall again on the parched, arid waste;
Evanescence recovers the glow of Love's splendor,
And of bloom and of fragrance the soul again tastes;
Shine on, like a sign of the Day's resurrection!—
Sign of my Destiny!—Eternity's sun!—
Each morrow shall bring but new bonds of affection
To the heart that were severed, but now beat as one.

MEMPHIS, November, 1867.

## MARTHA WARREN.

"Good-bye, Martha. God help you! I shall be back in three days at the farthest."

The hardy White Mountain pioneer, Mark Warren, kissed his young wife, held his two-year old boy to his breast for a moment, and then shouldering the sack of corn that was to be converted into meal at the rude mill, forty miles away, tradged on through the wilderness.

Martha Warren stood at the door of the cottage, gazing out after the retreating form of her husband. An angle in the dense shrubbery hid him from her view, but still she did not return to the solitary kitchen, it looked so dark and lonesome there, she shrank from entering; or perhaps the grand sublimity of the view spread out before her, held her attention and thrilled her soul with that nameless, unexpected something that we all see when standing face to face with the work of His fingers.

The finest and most satisfactory view of the White Mountains is that which presents itself from what is now the town of Bethlehem, on the road to Littleton and Franconia. Mount Washington, the King among the princes, is there seen in its proper place—the centre of the "rock-ribbed" range, towering, bald, blue and unapproachable.

Far up in the wild clearing, close by the turbid waters of the Ammonoosuc, was the cottage situated—a place wild and eerie enough for the nest of an eagle, but dear to the heart of Martha Warren as the home where she had spent the happy days of her young wifehood. When she had turned from many a patrician suitor in the fair old town of Portsmouth, to join her fortunes with those of the young settler, it was with the full and perfect understanding of the trials that lay before her. She would walk in no path of roses for years to come; much of life must be spent in the eternal solitude where silence was broken only by the wild winds of the forest, the shriek of the river over the sharp rocks, or the dismal howl of the red-mouthed wolf afar in the wilderness.

The necessary absence of her husband she dreaded most. It was so very gloomy to close up her lonely fireside with the consciousness that there was no human being nearer than the settlement of Lord's Hill, ten miles away through the pathless woods.

There was little to fear from the Indians, although a few of the scattered tribes yet roamed over the old primeval hunting grounds. They were mostly disposed to be friendly, and Mrs. Warren's kind heart naturally prompted her to many acts of friendship toward them, and an Indian never forgets a kindness.

The purple mist cleared away from the scarred forehead of the dominant old mountain; the yellow sun peeped over the rocky wall, and Martha turned away to the performance of her simple domestic duties. The day was a long one, but it was towards evening, and the gloaming comes much sooner in these solitudes than in any other place. The sunlight faded out of the unglazed windows, though it would illumine the distant mountains for some time yet; and Martha went out in the scanty garden to inhale the odor of the sweet pinks on the meagre root she had brought from her old home.

The spicy perfume carried her back in memory to those days away in the past, spent with kind friends, and cheered by bright young hopes. But though thought of home and kindred made her sad, not for a moment did she repent the fate she had chosen. Absorbed in thought, she had not noticed the absence of Charlie, her little boy; now she saw with vague uneasiness that he had left the bed of peppermint where he had been playing, and was not to be seen. She called his name, but only echo and the swollen river replied. She flew back to the house, the faint hope remaining that he might have returned thither for his pet kitten; but no, the kitten was mewing at the window, but no signs of Charlie.

With frantic haste she searched the clearing, but without success. Her next thought was the river! Black as the night was where it was flecked with spots of white foam—it flowed on but a few yards before her. She hurried down the bank, calling "Charlie, Charlie."

The child's voice at some little distance replied. She followed the sound, and to her sorrow saw the boy—his golden hair and rosy face clearly defined against the purple twilight sky—standing on the very edge of the huge, detached rock, some ten feet from the shore, out in the sweeping current of the river.

This rock, called by the settlers "The Pulpit," was a good situation for casting fishing lines, and Mark Warren had bridged the narrow chasm between it and the shore with a couple of hewn logs.

Allured by some clusters of flaming fire weed growing on the side of the Pulpit, Charlie had passed over, and now stood there, regardless of danger, laughingly holding out the floral treasure to his mother. Martha flew over the frail bridge, and the next moment held her child in her arms. Joyful because she had found him uninjured, and mentally resolving that the logs should be removed to prevent further accident, she turned to retrace her steps, but the sight that met her eyes froze her with horror to the spot.

Confronting her on the bridge, not six feet distant, was an enormous wolf, gaunt and bony with hunger, his eyes blazing like live coals through the mist and gloom, his hot fervid breath scorching the very air she breathed.

A low growl of intense satisfaction stirred the air, answered by the growl of at least fifty more of his kind belonging to the pack; in another moment they would be upon her!

Without an instant's thought of the consequence, Martha obeyed her first impulse, and struck the logs with her foot, exercising all her mad strength in the blow. There was a breath of wild suspense, and then it went down with a dull plunge into the water beneath. The sharp claws of the wolf had already been fixed on the scant vegetation of the rock, and he held there a moment struggling with ferocious strength to gain a foot hold, the next he slid down into the chasm, uttering a wild howl of disappointed rage.

Martha sank upon her knees and offered up a fervid prayer of thanksgiving for her escape; but simultaneously with the heartfelt "Amen," there came a dreadful recollection. The bridge formed the only link between the pulpit and the main land, and that was severed. True she was not more than twenty feet distant from the shore of the river, but she might as well have been thousands of miles out in the ocean. The water was deep, and it ran with almost inconceivable rapidity, forty or fifty feet below her, over rocks so sharp and jagged that it made her shiver to look over the brink.

Her only hope was in her husband. Should he return at the expected time, they might still be alive; but if by any accident he should be detained beyond the time! She closed her eyes, and besought God for protection and help.

Cold, hungry and drenched by the mist of the rivers, Charlie began to cry for home. She could hear anything better than that. She took off her own garments to fold around him, and held him to her breast, and sang him the cradle songs which had so often soothed him.

But the fierce howls of the wolves, and the sullen thunders of the river, filling his little heart with terror, all the long dark night though he clung to her neck sleepless, crying to go home to papa.

Day dawned at last, the pale sun swimming through the sickly sky, the pallid forecast of a storm. Weak and faint from cold—for summer is no bearer of tropical smiles in this inhospitable clime—Martha paced back and forth the narrow limits of the rock. Noon came—the faint sun declined—it was night again. A cold fog sank down over the mountain, followed by a drizzling rain, which before morning changed into a perfect deluge. The river rose fearfully, foaming milk white down the gorge, filling the air with a shuddering roar, like the peal of an imprisoned earthquake.

The day that followed was no better, only rain and ashen-white mist—not a ray of sunshine.

A new fear arose in the heart of Martha Warren. The turbulence of the stream must have swept away the bridge over which her husband would cross on his return, and he would be detained—for days, may be for weeks.

She gave up all for lost. Strongly and fearfully was she tempted to fold her child in her arms and plunge into the cauldron beneath, and thus end her fear and doubt! It would be better she thought, than to suffer that slow and painful death of starvation! But something held her back—God's curse was on those who do self-murder.

Towards night a lost robin, beaten about by the storm, stopped to rest a moment on a rock, Martha seized him, and rent him in twain, with almost savage glee, for her to devour raw—she, who two days before would have wept at the sight of a wounded sparrow.

Another night and day, like the other, only more intensely agonizing. Martha Warren was suddenly indifferent now; suffering had palsied every noble feeling. Charlie moaned for supper—too weak and spent to sit up, he was lying on the rock, his head in her lap, his great eye fixed on her face.

She tore open a vein in her arm with her scissors, and made him drink the blood. Anything she said to calm the wild, wistful yearnings of his eyes.

The boy rose; he sat and peered through the darkness.

"Mamma," said he, "papa is coming. I felt him touch me."

She wept at the mockery, and drew the child frantically to her bosom.

The night was fair—lit up by the new moon.

Overcome by a deadly exhaustion, against which she made no resistance, Martha fell into an easy slumber, which toward midnight was broken by a startling cry. She sprang to her feet and gazed around her.

No! her eyes did not deceive her—there on the shore stood the stalwart form of her husband, and he was calling her name with the energy of despair. She could only cry out, "O, Mark, Mark!" and fell senseless on a rock.

When she awoke to consciousness, she was lying on her bed in the cottage, supported by her husband's arms.

It was no dream; she and her darling boy were not dead; and he had come back.

Many weeks passed before she grew strong again, but Mark tended her as a mother would an infant, and by the time the autumn frosts fell, she was the blithe Martha Warren of old.

At the time of the freshet the bridge over the Ammonoosuc had indeed been washed away, but Mark, impelled by an uncontrollable fear—almost a presentiment—had crossed the river, at the risk of his life, on a log raft, and reached home only to find it vacant.

The descendants of Mark Warren and his wife still dwell among the fertile valleys of the Ammonoosuc, and the old men still tell their grandchildren the story of Martha Warren and her child.

### The Tenth Lord Fairfax in California.

Debrett's Peerage, called by Thackeray the "Englishman's Bible," contains many curious stories in reference to the noble families of Great Britain. When the last lineal heir of a title dies, there is always a long research for the collateral relatives, and frequently the latter are found in a position far removed both in wealth and station from that occupied by the head of the house. Debrett, however, manages to keep these collaterals well advised of the probabilities of the future, and in this way his book is swelled out into undue proportions. The last edition, among many other romantic episodes, contains an account of the tenth Lord Fairfax in the peerage of Scotland, who now holds the office of Reporter of the Supreme Court of California, one of high position and responsibility in the United States, as the Peerage declares. A long story is also given of a street fight in 1839, in San Francisco, between Lord Fairfax and an ordinary reporter, Charles Snowden Fairiax, tenth Baron Fairfax, is collaterally related to Thomas, the sixth Baron, who, having relinquished his English estates to his brother Robert, came over to America and settled at Greenway Court, a plantation of more than half a million acres of land in Virginia, which he inherited from his mother, Catherine Culepepper. Thos. Fairfax, out of Virginia, is better known as the person who employed George Washington as a surveyor. On the death of Robert Fairfax, in 1788, the estate descended to Rev. Bryan Fairfax, a second cousin, who became eighth Baron. The present Lord Fairfax, great grand-son of Bryan, was born at Vaucluse, Fairfax county, Virginia, in 1829, and succeeded to the title in 1846.

The tutor of the Prince Imperial has the utmost difficulty in weaning the "Child of France" from calling his illustrious father "Todo." In the first years of her wedded life, the Empress Eugenie was in the habit of calling the Emperor "*Mon Todo*," a French and Spanish word, meaning "My all." The child heard it so often that as soon as he was able to talk a little, he called his father "Todo," and not "papa." The Empress now addresses the Emperor with "Louis," and the Emperor addresses her with "mamma." The favorite word of the Empress is "*joli*," (nice), which she often uses in a very ludicrous manner. For instance, she said the battle of Mentana was "*une joli affaire*," and she also speaks of dangerous diseases and wounds as "*joli*."

Besides the pictures which fill the 140 galleries of the Louvre, it appears that a large number of works of art for which there is no room are stored away in the attics. The French Government has determined to turn these hidden treasures to account by distributing them among the chief towns of the empire.

R. G. January, of the firm of R. G. January & Co., leading merchants of Maysville, Ky., fatally shot himself through the head, Tuesday, in a sudden fit of mental aberation.

## A CHAPTER FOR THE LADIES.

### A Defense of Flirts.

Some one who rushes to the defense of flirts, says:

Flirting is to marriage what free trade is to commerce. By it the value of a woman is exhibited, tested, her capacities known, her temper displayed and opportunity afforded of judging what sort of a wife she may probably become. Those who assume the prudish air, and chide the young lady that does nothing else than mope or turn aside, or simper "yes," when spoken to, are the protectionists who know their goods cannot compete in the general market, and therefore strive by artificial means to keep the bidders from an open choice. It is good for both sexes; the men know what they will marry, the women have looked around them before they decide. There is nothing more prejudicial to the happiness of married life than the ignorance which most girls have of the other sex. A boarding-school girl thinks Signor Fascinati, the singing master, a god, and elopes with him. After two years she finds him a rogue. The manufacturer's daughter, who meets the Hon. Adolphus Landless at her first country ball, is struck with his attentions and catches at his offer at once. Had she seen more of men she would have known how shallow his brains and how deep his debts before she linked herself to him, to endure misery for life, or to cast her affections on some future acquaintance and to incur the peril of the divorce court. Solon was right when he proposed that the sexes should exercise together in the gymnasium; a thorough knowledge and a freer footing between young men and women is one of the greatest safeguards against ill-advised choices.

It is often asserted that marriage is the one object of a woman's life, for which she lays herself out, to achieve which she makes any sacrifice. But marriage is like religion, not an act, but a condition. It is not a thing to be obtained like a victory, once for all, but to be gone through like a campaign. Hence, women who do throw their whole hearts into the single fact of getting married, and regard nothing further, fall into an error as fatal for this life as the doctrine of those baptized in the church but ignoring the live of a Christian, must be for the next. The mere husband-hunters, no doubt, exist among flirts, but we should rather separate them; the genuine type of a flirt is one who has not at present this object at all in view, who trusts to its coming in the fullness of time, but who makes herself agreeable for its own sake. As such, we are prepared to pronounce her not only harmless, but the proper specimen of a woman. To one whose mind is cultivated aright, no amount of freedom, which pranks may call forwardness, or attempts to please, which old maids may stigmatize as manhunting, can be in the slightest detrimental: she will be above their sneers and stigmas, uninjured by misrepresentation, unslandered by envy, because, like Godiva, "clothed o'er with chastity."

CHARMING WOMEN.

From the Saturday Review.]

There are certain women who are invariably spoken of as charming. We never hear any other epithet applied to them. They are not said to be pretty, nor amiable, nor clever, though they may be all three, but simply charming, which may be taken as a kind of verbal amalgam, the concentration and concretion of all praise. The main feature about these charming women is their intense femininity. There is no blurring of the outlines here; no confusion of qualities admirable enough in themselves, but slightly out of place, considering the sex; no Amazonian virtues which leave one in doubt as to whether we have not before us a youth in petticoats, rather than a soft and tender woman.

A charming woman is woman all over, one who places her glory in being a woman, and has no desire to be anything else. She is a woman rather than a human being, and a lady rather than a woman. One of her characteristics is the softness and exquisite grace of her manner, which so sweetly represents the tender nature within. She has not an angle anywhere. If she were to be expressed geometrically, Hogarth's line of beauty is the sole figure that could be used for her. She is flowing, graceful, bending in mind as in body; she is neither self-asserting nor aggressive, neither rigid nor narrow; she is a creature who glides gracefully through life, and adjusts herself to her company and her circumstances in a manner little less than marvellous, working her own way without tumult or sharpness, creeping round insuperable obstacles, and quietly wearing down more friable opposition with that gentle persistency which does so much more than turmoil and disturbance.

Even if enthusiastic—which she is for art, either as music, as painting, or as poetry—she is enthusiastic in such a sweet and graceful way that no one can be offended by a fire which shines and does not burn. There is no touch of scorn about her, and no assumption of superior knowledge. She speaks to you, poor ignorant Philistine, with the most flattering conviction that you follow her in all her flights; and when she comes out, quite naturally, with her pretty little bits of recondite lore or professional technicalities, you cannot be so boorish as to ask for an explanation of those every-day matters, which she makes so sure you must understand. Are you not an educated person with a soul to be saved, and can you, then, be ignorant of things with which every one of culture is familiar? She discourses confidentially of musicians and painters unknown to fame, and speaks as if she knew the secret doings of the conservatoire and R. A. council chamber alike. The models and the methods, the loves and the hates of the whole artistic world are to her things of every day life, and you cannot tell her that she is shooting her delicate shafts wide of the mark, and that you know no more what she means than if she were talking in the choicest Yakh.

If she has been abroad—and she generally has been more or less—she will pour out her tender little rhapsodies about palazzi and ville of which you have never heard, but every room of which she assumes you know by heart; and she will speak of out-of-the-way churches, and grim old castles perched upon vine-clad mounts, as if you were as well acquainted with them as with your native hamlet; and she will bring into her discourse all manner of Italian technicalities, as if you understood the subject as well as she herself understands it; though your learning is limited to a knowledge of how much was done in jute and hay law, or how many pockets of hops went off in the market last week. If she has a liking for high life and titles—and what charming woman has not?—she will mention the names of all manner of courts and dukes and monsignori unknown in English society, as though they were her brothers; but if you were to interrupt the gentle ripple of her speech with such rude breakwaters as "who?" and "what?" the charming woman would think you a horrid bore, and no man would willingly face that. One may be a rhinoceros in his own haunts, but as the fable tells us, even rhinoceroses are ashamed of their parentage when among gazelles. Never self-asserting, never contradictory, only sweetly and tenderly putting you right when you blunder, the charming woman, nevertheless, makes you feel her superiority. True, she lays herself, as it were, at your feet, and gives you a thousand delicate flatteries—indeed, among her specialties is that of being able to set you on good terms with yourself, and her art of subtle flattery; but, despite her own self-abasement and your exaltation, you can but feel that she is your superior, and that, although she is too charming to acknowledge what would wound your pride, yet she feels it, too, and tries to hide it; all of which has the effect of making you admire her still more for the grace and tact she has displayed.

## FASHIONS ABROAD.

### The Prevailing Styles in Paris--Ball Dresses--Other Novelties.

THE PREVAILING STYLES.

From Le Beau Monde.]

Everything which hangs softly and gracefully, such as merinoes, muslin delaine, etc., is very fashionable, and is being employed most freely in the composition for costume for the ensuing season. The dress consists, in all instances, of two skirts, of distinctly different materials—the under one generally of striped satin or velvet, the upper one of cloth or merino. With these we have a small fitting jacket of velvet or cloth, with collar and revers of quilted satin. In most cases the dresses are arranged *en bouffant* about the waist, and the panier, disposed in many graceful ways, still holds its own, as an accessory to the prominade toillette. For visiting and home dress trains continue to be in fashion.

BALL DRESSES.

From English Women's (London) Magazine.]

In the ball room, as well as at the promenade, we see costumes, not plain dresses, worn by all ladies of fashion. A lady studies costume as much as if she had to appear in some historical play upon the stage. All must be style—the headdress as well as the robes, the *chaussure*, as well as the fashion of the skirts. At present, the fashion of carrying the train upon the arm has not become as general as we imagined it would. Ladies who dance have preferred the skirts that just touch the ground, and ladies who do not dance have allowed their long trains to sweep upon the floor, in sublime disregard of the tearing and soiling of the greatest safeguards against ill-advised choices.

PARIS NOVELTIES.

From La Mode Illustree.]

The confections which are prepared this spring are almost arranged; it is strongly affirmed that those which are different from the dress will not be worn. Only in culling this a skirt, in designating the confection by the words second dress, it can be made in heavy black silk, and worn with all skirts, with old dresses. Those old-fashioned dresses which have been entirely cut in points, and which have been made with a train, can be used by adopting this fashion. They should be cut in such a manner that their length will just clear the ankle; they should be trimmed, if they can, with one or two flounces, or a ruche, for which the material will be found the pieces remaining from the original dress. With this dress a confection will be worn in black silk or black cashmere; or, better still, a high-necked corsage of black taffeta, trimmed with bretelles or a berthe. For a lady the bretelles and berthe should be made of black lace or guipere; and a tunic or a puff in black taffeta should be added. The high-necked corsage and the tunic take the place of a pardessus, and can be worn with all silk dresses, principally with those in stripes; for stripes are more than ever the fashion, and for under dresses will be worn almost exclusively.

The fashion of dresses caught up and draped over a different skirt, has brought back, by an unexpected turn, a confection different from the dress. For this reason, cassocks of black silk will be worn, and it is very sure that a much larger number of them will be seen than during the last year. As to the paletots, like the dresses, many of them will be seen; among others, those of preceding years, which it will be necessary to wear and use; but very few new ones will be made. If they are used the form will not be entirely abandoned; only they will be banished among the classic pardessus, which will be worn with ordinary toilettes when a warm garment is needed. All the new toilettes will be made of a large cassock trimmed, made in heavy black silk, and worn with all kinds of skirts; or as well, made in foulard, in poplin, in linos, in cashmere, in taffeta, in chalies, in every fancy tissue, and placed over a skirt matched or well-chosen for tint and adaptation sufficiently neutral to harmonize with several of these cassocks.


MILLINERY.

**MILLINERY GOODS**

—AND—

**DRESS TRIMMINGS**

—AT—

**WHOLESALE.**

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**MILLINERS**

Will here find the Latest Styles of Goods, a New York Prices, ALWAYS.

apr9

FOR SALE.

**POSTPONEMENT**

—OF—

**HENDERSON COUNTY**

**Land Sale.**

THE undersigned, who were appointed Commissioners by the Kentucky Legislature to superintend and conduct the "Henderson county Land Sale" of William Rees, Esq., ask for this method of announcing to the public that the drawing of prizes in the enterprise has been postponed until the

**First Day of September, 1869.**

When on the 1st of October last the enterprise was laid before the public, it was confidently expected that it could be concluded by the 14th of January, 1869, the day fixed for the drawing, but several causes, none of which were anticipated and which could not be controlled by the Commissioners or by the owner of the property, combined to prevent it. Among these we may mention the failure to obtain printed matter at the time contracted for, the extreme stringency of the money market, and the distrust in the minds of the people of enterprises like this, induced by causes which are yet fresh in the recollection of the public.

Though tickets are now being rapidly sold, a sufficient number have not been disposed of to justify a transfer of the property without bringing loss upon the owner.

The farming lands embraced in the enterprise, nearly eight hundred acres of which are cleared and tillable, will be rented out for the present year—1869. Good bonds for the rent will be taken, and these bonds will be assigned to the persons who draw the said farms.

Should the money for the bonds sold is in the hands of the parties, and should any shareholder be dissatisfied with the postponement, his money will be refunded on the presentation of his ticket.

The undersigned think it will not be amiss to say in this connection that they have no pecuniary interest in the above enterprise, nor will they have in the future. They will not receive one cent for their services, and they do not now, and will not at any time, own, hold or control a single ticket in the enterprise; nor one dollar received from the sale of tickets will be used by them, nor can the owner of the property touch, use or control any part of it until after the drawing takes place; and should the enterprise, by any unforseen contingency, prove a failure, all money received from the sale of tickets will be promptly returned, on presentation of the tickets to the agent from whom bought.

D. BANKS,
W. S. HOLLOWAY,
ROBERT T. GLASS,
E. L. STARLING,
GRANT GREEN,
S. S. ELANY.

mar2

MEDICAL.

MEMPHIS, April 8, 1869.

DR. ORVILLE R. EARLY'S office is for the present at No. 301 Adams street. He treats with success all diseases of the THROAT, LUNGS, NOSE and EAR, and affords prompt relief to OPIUM eaters. apr9

MEDICAL.

**THE**

**REMEDY OF THE AGE!**

**EDWARD WILDER'S**

FAMOUS

**STOMACH BITTERS**

CERTAINLY CURES

**DYSPEPSIA,**

LIVER COMPLAINT,

INDIGESTION IN ALL FORMS,

INTERMITTENT FEVER,

**Fever and Ague,**

And all Periodical Diseases.

**EDWARD WILDER'S**

FAMOUS

**STOMACH BITTERS,**

**RELIEVES**

**COLIC and FLUX!**

CURES

COSTIVENESS!

PROVES AN INVIGORANT

Of a Mild and Delightful Character for Delicate Females;

ACTS AS AN

ALTERATIVE and TONIC

FOR FAMILY PURPOSES;

**RECUPERATES**

THE

WASTED AND DEBILITATED FRAME,

**Strengthens**

**THE APPETITE,**

AND IMPROVES THE

**DIGESTIVE FORCES:**

IT IS

UNLIKE ALL OTHER BITTERS.

Its basis being pure OLD BOURBON or Copper-distilled Whisky, while the body of all rival preparations is common raw Whisky or Alcohol, which is in highest degree deleterious to the System.

**THIS FACT**

Has of itself strongly commended it to the confidence of the public, and its usefulness has been attested by the unsolicited certificates of leading men in the Medical Profession and the holy Ministry.

**Purify the Blood!**

The most active, energetic, unfailing and rapid remedy known for those numerous diseases incident to an impure state of the blood is

EDWARD WILDER'S

**SARSAPARILLA & POTASH**

This great Medicine stands without a rival. It is perfectly peerless. Manufactured with the utmost care from the purest and costliest materials, it has achieved a reputation for potency and thoroughness that places it in the front rank of popular remedies.

**CURE IS GUARANTEED**

IN EVERY CASE,

where the directions are followed, for those diseases, the most terrible to which the human body can be subject, namely:

**SCROFULA**

IN ALL ITS FORMS,

Every known variety of

CONSTITUTIONAL SYPHILIS,

Or VENEREAL DISEASE,

**NEURALGIA,**

SKIN DISEASES,

No matter how old or inveterate,

**CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,**

SCROFULOUS SORE EYES,

Glandular Swellings of the Neck,

Or Elsewhere,

CHRONIC CHILLS and FEVER,

**TETTER,**

**WEEPING SORE LEG,**

ULCERS of Every Kind,

PIMPLES ON THE FACE,

**RINGWORM,**

**SCALD-HEAD,**

**Falling of the Hair,**

OR ALLOPECIA,

WHITE SWELLING,

**HIP-JOINT DISEASE,**

Chronic Erysipelas,

**AGUE-CAKE,**

**DROPSY Etc.**

**EDWARD WILDER.**

SOLE PROPRIETOR,

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

EDWARD WILDER & CO.,

**Wholesale Druggists**

215 (Marble Front) Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Memphis by

C. C. WARD & BRO.,
W. B. WILKERSON & CO.,
G. W. JONES & CO.

MEDICAL.

**DR. RUSSELL'S**

**DISPENSARY**

The Largest and Oldest Institution of the kind in the Southwest; Established Nine Years, and the Only Reliable Place for the Cure of

**Private Diseases.**

Dr. Russell, No. 42 North Court Street, North side of Court Square, Memphis, Tenn., is acknowledged by all parties interested as by far the

**Most Successful Physician**

In the treatment of Private and Secret Diseases.

QUICK, thorough and permanent cure guaranteed in every case, male or female. Recent cases of Gonorrhea and Syphilis cured in a few days, without the use of Mercury, change of diet, or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis, the last vestige eradicated without the fear of Mercury. Sufferers from Impotency, or Loss of Sexual Power, restored to free vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, when all Internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a New Treatment.

Victims of self-abuse and excessive venery, suffering from spermatorhea and loss of physical and mental power, speedily and permanently cured. ☞All consultations strictly confidential.☜

Office Hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 2 to 8 p.m.

DR. J. R. RUSSELL, Consulting Physician.
L. G. WARRAN, Secretary.

Treatises on Chronic Diseases furnished free on application. mar14

**Hope for the Consumptive.**

DR. GABBERT devotes his entire time to the treatment of Lung and Throat Diseases, and will refer applicants to a number of patients in and around the city, who are rapidly improving, and to several who have BEEN CURED in the last two months. Do not postpone your case because you feel better as the warm weather comes on. If you are not cured you will be much worse next winter. Your disease continues to progress in summer, but you do not feel it so sensibly. The best physician can do but little in this changeable climate to cure you during the winter. The summer is the time to effect the cure, and you should begin soon that you may be CURED, if possible, before next winter. If you have throat disease of some months standing, it will certainly pass into consumption if not cured.

Dr. Gabbert will show you certificates from those at a distance and refer you personally to patients in the city. For character he refers to J. M. Patrick, G. Falls, John Johnson, F. M. Cash, S. R. Norment, W. R. Greenlaw, M. J. Wicks, General N. B. Forrest, George M. Gill, Memphis; J. M. Howry, Rev. John N. Waddle, Rev. A. Wheat, M. J. Cook, Oxford, Mississippi; Rev. G. T. Stainback, Columbus, Mississippi; Dr. Still, Jackson, Tennessee; Dr. M. A. Simmons, Iuka, Mississippi, and to many others if space would permit.

Patients can be treated at a distance by sending accurate description of the case.

Dr. Gabbert uses the remedies discovered by Dr. Tichener, of Canton, Mississippi.

Address, DR. L. W. GABBERT,
20½ Main Street,
Memphis, Tenn.

apr8

CLOTHING.

**SPROULE & McCOWN,**

Manufacturers and Dealers

EXCLUSIVELY IN

**FINE CUSTOM-MADE**

**CLOTHING**

—AND—

**Gents' Furnishing Goods,**

Are now receiving the Largest and Best Selected Stock of

**SPRING SUITS**

yet brought to this market.

Having our own Manufactory at New York, and ample means to take every advantage of the market, we

**NEW YORK PRICES.**

—SELL AT—

**SPROULE & McCOWN,**

NO. 221 MAIN STREET.

Under Worsham House,

mar14 MEMPHIS, TENN.

BLOODED STOCK.

**THE STALLION SEASON.**

THE THOROUGH-BRED STALLION,

**ABDALLAH,**

Will make the season of 1869, at my farm, two miles north of Bartlett station, on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, at $25 the season, payable at the time of service. Mares proved not to be in foal can return the following season, free of charge.

ABDALLAH is by R. A. Alexander's Abdallah; he by Rvedik's Rambletonian, the sire of DEXTER.

The Splendid Jack,

**WAKE ROBIN.**

Will stand, during the season, at my farm.

Fee for services, Ten Dollars. C. A. ROSE,
mar21d&w Bartlett Station.

NOTICES.

OUR REAL ESTATE REGISTER

—AND—

**Emigrant's Guide for 1869**

NOW READY,

CONTAINS a large list Missouri Farms for sale, with accurate description, location, price, terms, name and address of the owner, with character of each county in Missouri; also, latest sectional maps of Missouri—being a valuable Guide to Emigrants. Sent to any address upon receipt of $1.

Address CONE BROTHERS,
South Fifth street,
Saint Louis, Mo.

W. WYATT,

[SUCCESSOR TO E. LEWIS,]

No. 194 Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, Louisville, Kentucky.

MANUFACTURER OF

**Silver and Wooden Show Cases,**

DEALER IN

French and American Window Glass and Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, etc.

AGENT FOR WEATHER STRIPS.

apr18

**GALLOWAY & ROYALL,**

**WORSHAM HOUSE.**

**BOARD, $3 PER DAY.**

**W. T. SWANWICK & CO.,**

(Successors to Thomas J. Rice,)

—DEALERS IN—

**LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATHS,**

**DOORS, SASH and BLINDS,**

ADAMS STREET,

Between Front and Levee, Opposite Bradley Block,

**MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.**

feb20

INSURANCE.

**INSURE**

—WITH—

**CROOK.**

AGENCY ESTABLISHED, 1857.

None but Reliable and Prompt Paying Companies Represented.

All Losses Adjusted and Paid at this Agency.

ROOMS, 279 1-2 MAIN STREET.

feb19

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

**New York Life Ins. Co.,**

—ON THE—

**31st Day of December, 1868.**

Made in Conformity with the Laws of Tennessee.

NAME:

**NEW YORK LIFE INS. CO.,**

112 and 114 Broadway, New York.

ASSETS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cash | | | $ 

THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE

## SPECIAL NOTICES, ETC.

USE B. L. Fahnestock's Bronchial and Lung Syrup, only twenty-five cents a bottle. J. J. Smith & Co., 25 Main street, agents. Use Vandervort's Flavoring Extracts.

COUGH—NO CURE NO PAY—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR is warranted to cure Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Throat and Lung disease, or the price positively refunded. Instantaneous relief positively guaranteed. Try it. If not satisfied, return it empty bottles and get your money back. D. F. GOODYEAR, 281 Main street, Agent. Price, 25 cents. Not allowed to send by mail. jel

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Madison street property. A valuable business lot, situated on Madison street, near Second street, 25x148 feet is offered for sale on very reasonable terms. Apply to M. Smith, 42 Madison street, office of R. Newton Hart. apr1

## WANTS.

WANTED—A young man who has some knowledge of book-keeping, and writes a good hand and is correct in figures. Must give reference. Address, H. C. S., Memphis.

WANTED—Twenty or thirty acres of land, within one mile of the city limits, for which will be exchanged a comfortable dwelling house on leased land, and CASH. Apply to 272 Front street, up stairs.
April 9, 1869. apr10

WANTED—TRUNK MAKERS—TWENTY Trunk Makers, who can have steady employment. Inquire at the Mammoth Trunk Establishment No. 110 West Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio. N. DRUCKER & CO.

## FOR RENT.

ROOMS FOR RENT—Large, airy and convenient sleeping rooms, suitable for business men, at 37 Adams street. "WILLETT'S." apr14

FOR RENT—Four two-story brick English basement houses, containing ten rooms each, No. 100, 102, 104, 106 Fourth street, now being put in thorough repair. To responsible, prompt paying tenants will be rented cheap. Apply to GEO. W. L. CROOK, apr2 Ins. Agent, 276½ Main street.

FOR RENT—Brick store house, with family rooms above, No. 145 Poplar street. To responsible and prompt paying parties will be rented cheap. Apply to GEO. W. L. CROOK, apr2 Ins. Agent, 276½ Main street.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WE are authorized to announce WALKER WOOD, Esq., of Tipton county, as a candidate for Attorney General of the Circuit Court of the 13th Judicial Circuit, at the May election.

WE are authorized to announce the name of Hon. GEORGE ANDREWS, as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, from the Eastern Division, at the approaching Judicial election. mar14

S. F. YEOMANS is a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney for the Municipal Court at the May election. mar21

WE are authorized to announce the Hon. W. P. BOND as a candidate for Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit, at the ensuing election in May. mar24

EDITORS AVALANCHE—You are hereby authorized to announce me as a candidate for Attorney General of the Criminal Court at the forthcoming May election, subject to the action of a Democratic Convention, should one be held. GEORGE E. STAHL.

WE are authorized to announce the Hon. ORVILLE YERGER as a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court of the 13th Judicial Circuit at the ensuing May election.

WILLIAM WALLACE is a candidate for the office of Attorney General of the Criminal Court of Memphis, at the election in May. Ledger copy.

WE are authorized to announce G. P. FOUTE as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Municipal Court of Memphis, at the ensuing May election.

WE are authorized to announce the Hon. GEORGE W. REEVES as a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court of the 13th Judicial Circuit at the ensuing May election.

WE are authorized to announce J. P. CARUTHERS as a candidate for the office of Chancellor of this county, at the election to be held in May next.

WE are authorized to announce ISAAC MORRISON, as a candidate for Judge of the Law Court of Memphis, at the ensuing May election. mar14

TO the voters of the Criminal Court District—I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for re-election as Judge of that court, on the fourth Thursday in May. J. T. SWAYNE. mar14

SUNDAY, : : : : : : APRIL 18, 1869

ALL attempts of the Memphis Radical leaders to patch up a peace are futile. Each effort results in a wider gap and the piling up of more dirt. It can be shown by the sworn affidavits of the wranglers that at least a score of the principal fuglemen on either side would be playing checkers with their noses behind the gratings of the Tennessee penitentiary if they had their deserts. Lying, bribery, larceny, perjury and corruption of all kinds are the charges which these worthies fasten on each other—not by frothings at street corners or in the Leagues, but by affidavits sworn to before officers of the law. Years ago, when the AVALANCHE commenced denouncing the foul buzzards who were then fastening themselves upon the community as officeholders and petty despots, we daguerreotyped them true to life. We then showed, what has been so often shown since, that, with scarcely an exception, they are the riff-raff of creation; the off-scourings of the most putrid and loathsome of humanity; destitute of honor and decency; a band of thieves and robbers, liars and perjurers, who would stop at no infamy possible to arrant cowardice and knavery, to accomplish their ends. Our readers will remember how their denunciations were declared to be rebuffions of malice toward "Union men." It was charged by the local Radical orators and presses, and echoed by the correspondents of Northern Radical papers, that the AVALANCHE was proscribing honest "Union men" for "opinion's sake." It was echoed throughout the country that we fought these men simply because they did not choose to be "rebels," as all who despised them were pronounced. Up to the present time whenever a Radical is detected in stealing, or is exposed in an act of perjury, the only response is: "Rebel," as though this were sufficient to remove the stain from perjured souls, and render a Radical thief immaculate. But it is no longer necessary to prove infamies on these fellows by "rebel" evidence. Having quarreled over the loaves and fishes, they are turning on each other. To disprove the old adage that there is honor among thieves, they are furnishing enough "State's evidence" to hang every manipulator among them in any State where justice is not a mockery and law a farce. A year ago we showed Judge HUNTER to be a defaulter, and that his chief fugleman, BEECHER, is notorious as a thief North and South. Then the BLEWIS wing of the party defended both, and pronounced them innocent as babes. Not so now. We can prove by BLEWIS & Co. that HUNTER, BEECHER & Co. are the most arrant knaves on earth; and we can prove by the latter that the former are even worse. HUNTER has been openly charged with offering bribes to secure a certain result, and he has not dared deny it. BEECHER says BLEWIS is a scoundrel, and BLEWIS retorts that BEECHER is a thief and a perjurer. And to make the matter worse, he boasts that he can prove both charges. One FRANK STEIBER, a Hunterite, makes affidavit that H. S. LEE declared himself to be the man who would finally be chosen as the compromise candidate for Chancellor; that this was BARBOUR LEWIS' plan, who was using ALSTON'S money professedly for SMITH. LEE denies the statement. BEECHER calls LEE a "sweet-scented man," and repeats a conversation had with LEE in the park. LEE pronounces BEECHER'S statement a falsehood. Two colored men, BEN. GROVE and DICK PATE, Hunterites, make solemn oath before Esquire BURKE that they were once slaves of Judge WM. M. SMITH, who was a cruel master. GROVE deposes:

Personally came, Benjamin Grove, who being duly sworn, declares on oath that he was the slave of Wm. M. Smith, present Chancellor at Memphis, for a period of about ten years up to the time of the proclamation of President Lincoln, in January, 1863; that the affiant lived at the town of Brownsville, Haywood county, which was then the residence of the said Wm. M. Smith; that said Smith owned at the same time from twenty to thirty slaves altogether, varying at different times. About five years before the war said Smith bought Ed. and Hart, two brothers, and an old man named Jim, who, if living, is still about Brownsvill; that said Smith bought and sold a good many, and was in the business of nigger trading, buying and hiring a good deal; he did not keep more than three or four himself, but hired out the balance; he was a hard master, and never did give his niggers enough to eat; and when hired out and whipped and abused by those who had them, he never would listen to any complaints for redress, but always sent them back to the men to whom they were hired. Affiant was hired by him (Smith) to a man named Shirley, who treated affiant severely and with cruelty; that Shirley repeatedly abused and whipped affiant with his own hand; that affiant complained to his master, William M. Smith, who said it was no use in affiant's coming home, but to go back to Shirley and behave myself.

PATE clinches the matter thus:

Personally came Dick Pate, who being duly sworn, declares on oath that he, affiant, was the slave of William M. Smith, at the town of Brownsville, in Haywood county, Tennessee, for about ten years previous to the war; that said William M. Smith bought affiant from Sam Adams and Medlock, who brought affiant from Virginia to Brownsville; that the consideration paid by Smith was five hundred and fifty dollars; that at the same time said Smith bought affiant's brother, Asbury, and sister, named Liddy; that during that time Smith kept some fifteen or twenty slaves, sometimes more, and kept with himself about four; the rest were generally hired out to other persons; he was a hard master, half fed his slaves, and was cruel in whipping his slaves. Affiant has been whipped by him with his own hand time and time again, and affiant has seen him whip his sister Liddy as often, and put her head under the fence. Affiant knows that said Wm. M. Smith was in the business of obtaining substitutes for the rebel army; he got Ben. Merrell, a poor white, to go into the rebel army for Joe Pate, a wealthy young man; he got Pete Merrell to go for Bill Pate; he got John Hughs to go for Allen Pate; he got Bob Brown to go for Charley Pate; this to the knowledge of affiant. Affiant knows that said Smith furnished a rebel regiment with corn, meat and beef for about three months during the years 1861-2; that he had leaden bullets and iron balls made on his place in a blacksmith shop run by one Baker, who was a blacksmith, for the use of this same regiment. Affiant very frequently went with him to visit this regiment of cavalry, which was from Mississippi, and commanded by a Colonel Clarke. Don't know that he [Smith] was ever in the rebel army.

To leave no escape the Judge's old tax returns are unearthed:

WM. H. SMITH'S TAX RETURNS.—In 1854 he gave in for taxation two slaves, valued at $1,800. In 1856-8 he gave in for taxation eight slaves, valued at $6,800. In 1857 he gave in for taxation nine slaves, valued at $7,800.

But the Blewisites find no difficulty in procuring witnesses who swear even more strongly the other way. To use a sporting phrase, they "see" GROVES and PATE, and "go one better." If they swear the truth GROVES and PATE are fit subjects for the next Grand Jury. If GROVES and PATE are not perjurers the new affiants stand sadly in need of moral reconstruction. But here is the counter testimony:

Green Bates and Edward Nixon, colored men, being duly sworn, state, on their solemn oaths, that they have seen, with surprise and indignation, an affidavit purporting to be made by Ben. Grove, making many false and infamous statements about Chancellor Wm. Smith. Affiants were born, one in Brownsville, and the other within two miles of Brownsville, and lived there nearly all their lives; that they know Chancellor Smith intimately, and know all the statements of said Grove to be utterly untrue. Judge Smith was one of the kindest and best masters that ever lived. His servants all loved and respected him. He never was a negro trader, but on the contrary was well known to be an anti-slavery man. *He never owned any such negro as Groves, and Groves lies, if he says so.* They do not believe, however, that Groves knew the contents of the affidavit to which he made his mark. Chancellor Smith never owned Ed, or Hart, or Jim. They were owned by Thomas G. Smith. He always took good care of his slaves and treated them kindly. The colored people of Haywood county and of Brownsville always respected and esteemed Chancellor Smith. He is popular among them, and they all love and honor him to-day. He has been the true friend of the colored people, and a faithful and earnest Republican ever since the Republican party has existed. He is not a noisy, brawling politician, but a quiet gentleman and a *good man.*

They also say that a pretended affidavit of Dick Pate *is wholly and scandalously false; that it is a lie from beginning to end;* that it contains nothing bearing even the semblance of truth and decency, but is wholly, entirely and absolutely an unmitigated lie, destitute of even the color of truth and fact. *We never heard of any such man as Dick Pate in Haywood county, and do not believe that any such man ever lived there.*

GREEN ESTES,
his
EDWARD x NIXON,
mark.

*State of Tennessee, Shelby county:*

The foregoing named Gocen Estes and Edward Nixon appeared before me this 16th day of April, A.D., 1869, and I read the foregoing affidavit over to them carefully, explaining the same, and they thereupon made oath, according to law, that the statements therein contained are true.

S. D. THOMPSON,
Deputy Clerk Law Court of Memphis.

We venture to suggest that there is a lie out, somewhere. And we cannot repress surprise that such a man as Judge SMITH should identify himself with a party whose chief weapon of attack or defense is perjury; and which is held together by corruption. But it's his funeral, not ours. He may remember the fable of poor Tray, who got into bad company and came out demoralized. We want those who remember the war we have waged on the Memphis Radical leaders during the past three years to bear witness today of the justice of our course. We want them to decide whether every charge made by the AVVLANCHE against the band of thieves and perjurers who then controlled, and now control, the Radical party in Memphis, has not been proved out of their own mouths. These are the men who worm themselves into office in Memphis, and for despising whom our people are denounced as rebellious by the Radicals of the country. They are men who, by the testimony of their own households, are guilty of crime which, elsewhere, sends its authors to penitentiaries and jails. Judges trail the ermine of their high offices in the mire of partison corruption, and do not blush when crime is fastened upon them. Lesser lights perjure themselves as shamelessly as though perjury were a virtue. They have rendered lying a fine art and reduced perjure to a science. The leaders of the party have robbed and stolen in Memphis for years, until little is left in the public treasury worth stealing. They now ask to fill the judicial offices eight years longer, that Radical rascality may go unpunished in the future as in the past. It rests with the Conservatives to decide whether this shall be permitted. By thorough registration and hard work this band of unblushing scoundrels can be broken up. The offices out of its reach, the party will dissolve into a thousand nauseous fragments and be heard of no more. We urge our friends to work to this end.

WE did not coincide with General FRANK BLAIR in his estimate of GRANT, describing him as reticent only to conceal his subtlety, and of inordinate ambition, but sufficiently cunning not to permit it to crop out prematurely. He gave him much more credit for mental calibre than we thought belonged to the man. We regarded him as a fortunate soldier, who had prospered by the weakness and worn-out condition of his enemy, rather than by his own prowess—who was enabled to accomplish the end, with the most liberal supplies of men and munitions to fill up and strengthen his oft-depleted ranks, because he was regarded as either incapable or unambitious of civil station. A friend of ours who had been familiar with him in the war, said that his silence arose, not from modesty in the expression of his opinion, or a reluctance to take part in ordinary conversation, or address a crowd in return for a compliment (he was then swinging round the circle), but because there was nothing of him—meaning that he amounted to nothing. In his controversy with President JOHNSON, in which he betrayed such a lapse of memory, he did indeed appear very small, and we were disposed to revive former impressions that had been shaken a little by the flattering opinion expressed by General BLAIR, of his extreme ambition and exceeding cunning and shrewdness, and the favorable report he himself had made of the condition of the people of the South after he had visited them, and saw for himself their readiness to bury the past, and take their places in the Union as peaceable and useful citizens. We were willing to accord to him even more merit than our judgment warranted, to be tried by after events. Those events followed, and GRANT has proved himself anything but equal to the emergency. His administrative acts have been a series of blunders, his appointments to office anything but homogeneous and in accordance with the well-grounded expectations of the country; and confidence in his ability, in his straightforward honesty and singleness of purpose, in seeking the welfare and prosperity of the country under an equitable and just government, has visibly diminished. He may not entertain those magnificent views of empire attributed to him by General BLAIR, but he certainly shows that he has a will of his own in manifesting vindictiveness toward all who may have stood "between the wind and his nobility," previous to his mounting the elevated position he occupies. It was given out prior to the inauguration that he would not make known his appointments, even to Cabinet positions, until after that ceremony. From later circumstances it is quite apparent that he had not determined on a choice. It is said that he had some time before promised the mission to France to WASHBURNE, who immediately set about the study of the language to qualify him for the position. The correspondent of the *Tribune* informs that paper that the Attorney Generalship was offered to Hon. JAMES F. WILSON, of Iowa, but declined. He then, on the day of inauguration, offered him the Department of State, which was at first declined, but being pressed upon him, Mr. WILSON agreed to accept. The President informed him that WASHBURNE expected the place but would resign as soon as confirmed. The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* says:

The next day to be learned that Mr. Washburne had determined on a list of the most prominent foreign appointments, which he insisted should be made before he resigned. Unwilling to take office under such circumstances, and not willing to oppose any recommendation that Mr. Washburne might make, he immediately sent word to the President, withdrawing his previous acceptance of the office and stating that it would be impossible for him to accept the position, and without seeing the President, left for New York. President Grant dispatched a messenger after him, urging him to reconsider his action, but Wilson stood firm in his declination, and then Mr. Fish was selected for the position.

There was similar uncertainty in the other appointments, and shows conclusively, as the New York *World* aptly illustrates, that almost every one of them was a *scratch*,—"it was hitting the balls a brutal blow to send them bounding and rebounding all over the table, in the hope of making a count by mere luck." We all know that STEWART, a free trade supporter, was first placed over the Treasury, to be succeeded by BOUTWELL, a thorough protectionist. In the plentitude of his simplicity, and thorough ignorance of the duties of his high office, the President applied to Congress, to annul an existing law that stood in the way of STEWART'S eligibility. Being refused, he procured his favorite's resignation, and appointed his successor, who would be more agreeable to, and might propitiate the majority in Congress. BOUTWELL, himself, is said to have been offered, but declined, the Interior Department, and on being asked for a proper Attorney General from Massachusetts, named HOAR, who was appointed and confirmed. The appointment of DAN SICKLES to be Minister to Mexico, was declined by that valorous, unmercenary gentleman, (who once sent a challenge to GEORGE PEABODY, for some offense he had taken at Mr. PEABODY'S Fourth of July dinner, while he, SICKLES, was Secretary of Legation at London,) when he was under the impression that the emoluments of the Mexican Mission were but $6,000 a year. Being better informed, and that it was $12,500, the disinterested SICKLES altered his determination and *consented*. In this appointment he supersedes a Catholic Minister at a Catholic Court, with a Protestant, if SICKLES have any religion, and withdraws a liberal, high-toned gentleman to be replaced by one of mean and low instincts. But there is a secret reason for this recall of ROSECRANS, in which is manifested the vindictive spirit that cut off General BLAIR'S head on the first opportunity. GRANT dislikes, if he does not hate, ROSECRANS, and viewed his successes in the war with chagrin and disappointment. Such are not the characteristics of a great mind, and savors more of the small potato tribe than the magnanimity that would rejoice in the auspicious results of another's campaign, in the same service, although that other should be individually obnoxious. We do not choose to follow President GRANT through his multifarious mistakes and ridiculous nepotism, but in the short career he has had in his high office, he certainly bids fair to entitle himself to the not very enviable, but not inapplicable, *sobriquet* of the great *blunderbuss.*

More than half the Russian lawyers are bankrupt, and a large number of them have been obliged to give up their residences in St. Petersburg.

A youth who killed his mother was recently executed at Montpelier, France. His head was covered with a black veil to indicate the unnatural character of the crime he had committed. Upon reaching the foot of the scaffold he refused to ascend the steps, and offered the most desperate resistance to the executioner and his assistants.

The largest rose bush in France is at Toulon. It covers a wall seventy-five feet long by eighteen in height, and near the root measures two feet eight inches round. In the months of April and May it produces 50,000 roses.

In Douglassville, Pa., on Monday, the baby of Joseph Holloway was attacked in its bed by rats, who ate a large portion of the flesh off its hands, arms and face before its cries were heard by the parents. It is feared that the child will die.

A wealthy gentleman in the Seventh Ward of New York died of the glanders on Tuesday. He caught the disease from a favorite horse. This is the fourth case of death of a human being from glanders since the organization of the New York Board of Health.

Henry Ward Beecher says: "The only way to exterminate the Canada thistle is to plant it for a crop, and propose to make money out of it. Then worms will gnaw it, bugs will bite it, beetles will bore it, aphides will suck it, birds will peck it, heat will scorch it, rains will drown it, and mildew and blight will cover it."

The demand for feathers to adorn bonnets has led to such a wholesale destruction of wild ducks, gulls, and other birds, that laws have been passed in France and Switzerland to limit the business to certain times of the year, and the subject is under consideration in the British Parliament.

In Russia, in 1867, there were 1,211 iron smelting works, employing 87,086 hands, and yielding products valued at $92,542,918. The value of manufactures of other metals is thus stated: Silver, $2,205,164; lead, $3,791,840; copper, $2,991,552; brass, $1,008,271; zinc, in bars or plates, $6,385,993; sheet zinc, $2,104,254.

Heart disease being prevalent among English soldiers, an investigation into its causes has been had, and the result arrived at that it is due to the mechanical obstructions to the proper flow of the blood through the arteries leading from the heart, caused by the restrictions of the clothing and accoutrements. Alterations in the dress are therefore advised.

A man in Paris has opened an office for advising inexperienced young men in regard to so-called affairs of honor. He teaches them for fifty francs how to insult their adversaries in the most genteel manner, and how to resent affronts so as to render a duel inevitable. He instructs them also in all matters regarding duels and challanges.

In England, the almost obsolete verdict of "*felo-de-se*" was lately rendered in the case of a young woman who committed suicide; and her body was interred at midnight, in an unconsecrated part of a cemetery. A large and excited crowd was present, and the indignation at the verdict was so great that the police had to take precautions against a breach of the peace.

# TELEGRAPH.

## MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES

## WASHINGTON.

**Nominations—Senate Proceedings—An African Delegation calls on the President—He Returns Thanks—Board of Auditors to Naval Academy—Senate Confirmation—Nomination Withdrawn.**

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The President to-day sent in the following nominations: A. T. Torbett, of Delaware, as Minister to Salvador; Alex. T. Russell, of Pennsylvania, Minister to Ecuador; H. A. Miller, of Arkansas, Minister to the Sandwich Islands; F. E. Dukes (colored), of Louisiana, Minister to Liberia; T. J. Coffey, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg; E. J. Payton, United States Marshal for Southern Mississippi; John Milledge, United States Attorney for Georgia.

William A. Howard was confirmed as Minister to China.

Mr. Wiley presented a petition for the removal of political disabilities, which was referred.

Mr. Sherman presented a memorial and resolution of the Ohio Legislature protesting against further grants of lands to railroads, or for other purposes.

Mr. Edwards moved to take up the resolutions for adjournment this evening at five o'clock, signifying his intention to amend it by substituting Monday. Considerable discussion ensued without taking up the resolution.

A motion to go into executive session was carried by thirty to none.

The Senate at 3:30 adjourned.

A delegation from the African Zion conference, now in session, called on the President this morning. Rev. W. H. Butler (colored), of New York, presented an address, making a few remarks, in response to which the President returned thanks for the compliment in visiting him, and stated that he was glad his administration so far was satisfactory to them; it had been conducted according to conscientious principles, and would be hereafter.

The following have been selected by the President as Board of Auditors to the naval academy at its annual examination on May next: G. H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, Cornelius Vanderbuilt, of New York, Hon. J. B. Hawley, of Hartford, Conn., Dr. E. D. Cottles, Galena, Hon. H. H. Wardsworth, Maysville, Ky., Judge Humphreys, Huntsville, Ala.

The Senate confirmed Lucuis D. Kellog General Appraiser for the South.

The nomination of James Brooks as Assessor for the Second District of Arkansas was withdrawn.

## NEW ORLEANS.

**Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce—Proposal to Organize a Grain Association.**

NEW ORLEANS, April 17.—A full meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held, on the grain movement. Special committees reported in favor of organizing a grain association, with a capital of $200,000, the directors and officers to be elected as soon as $50,000 is subscribed. Ten thousand dollars was subscribed to-night. Committees were appointed to report a charter under the general banking law of the State, and solicit subscriptions. A committee was appointed to call on the banks and insurance officers, and ascertain if they would co-operate, by advancing on warehouse receipts. Two prominent bank presidents present stated their willingness to assist the movement to the utmost extent of their ability. The meeting adjourned until Wednesday night.

## NEW YORK.

**War Vessels to be Made Ready for Immediate Active Service—Exciting Rumor.**

NEW YORK, April 17.—A Boston special says, that orders were received yesterday from the Secretary of the NAVY, directing all war vessels at the Portsmouth and Charleston navy yards to be gotten ready for active service immediately.

Considerable excitement is caused by the report that a strong expedition was about to sail from New York, with the approval of the United States authorities. This is inacurate, in details, at least. Numbers of men are being drilled in various parts of the city, arms are being bought in large quantities, and stored in convenient depots, but New York will not be the point of departure for any large expeditionary force—for this we must look further South.

## FOREIGN.

**Important Debate on the Irish Church Bill—A Clause of the Bill Omitted—Bismarck.**

LONDON, April 17.—In the debate in the House of Commons, on the Irish Church bill, received here last evening, D'Israeli moved to omit the following clause: "On and after the first of January, 1871, said union, created by acts of Parliament, between the churches of England and Ireland, shall be dissolved, and said church of Ireland, hereinafter referred to as the said church, shall cease to be established by law." D'Israeli supported his proposition at considerable length, contending that the above clause destroyed the supremacy of the Crown and placed the church at a disadvantage.

Sir Robert Collier and Sir Roundall Palmer spoke in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Gladstone also spoke against the amendment. He traversed the statement of Mr. D'Israeli. He thought, notwithstanding this clause, the supremacy of the Crown would continue to exist, but in an altered form. If the amendment were successful, it would absolutely destroy the bill. The union of the churches would continue, but that union must not be enforced by parliamentary bonds.

D'Israeli replied, he admitted that his intention was to aim a general blow at the bill, but if the motion was accepted the Government could still continue the non-endorsement policy at length. The House divided on D'Israeli's motion as follows: For, 221; against, 344. The result was received with tremendous cheers by the Liberals.

BERLIN, April 17.—Count Bismarck has accepted the interpretation of the "Reciprocity of Ministers' bill, which has just been passed by the North German Parliament. The design of the measure is to check the opposition to the actual management of business.

BRUSSELS, April 17.—A strike among the miners near Maus, occurred yesterday. The latest dispatch from there states that there was much alarm.

LONDON, April 17.—At New Market, yesterday, the sweepstakes for two year olds was won by Willey Violet, sired by Thunderbolt.

## NASHVILLE.

**Grant Condemned by a Radical Meeting—Stokes Speaks Three Hours to Negroes.**

NASHVILLE, April 17.—At the Radical meeting held at Maryville, Blount county, a few days ago, resolutions were adopted declaring that the loyal people of Blount condemn the action of Grant in appointing rebel General Longstreet to a fat office, and declares it gross injustice to the widows and orphans of loyal East Tennessee, made so by the same General.

Representative W. B. Stokes spoke three hours to-day to about 2,500, negroes principally, in vindication of the purity of Congress and abuse of Andrew Johnson. He warned the people to beware of Andrew Johnson, who, he said, was a revolutionist and seditionist, a profane man and an inebriate—a traitor to everybody and every party that had trusted him. He urged the disfranchised masses to cease making incendiary speeches; to refrain from murder and persecution and Andrew Johnson and they would speedily be given the right of ballot. He made no reference to the Gubernatorial canvass, but accused Johnson of plotting in connection with the election of Supreme Court Judges, which takes place next month.

## FIRE RIVERS.

CAIRO, April 17, 9 a.m.: Magenta, 9 p.m.; Silver Moon, 11 p.m., yesterday; Belle Memphis, 5 p.m. Up: Gill, 2 a.m.; Belle St. Louis, 5 p.m.; Simpson Homer, 8 a.m. River rose six inches. Weather clear.

LOUISVILLE, April 17.—Down: Belle Lee and Virginia. Up: Mary Alice.

CINCINNATI, April 17.—Departed: Hale, River falling; twenty-five feet in the channel. Weather clear.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17. — Departed: Strader, for Louisville. Arrived: Peytona and barges, Bismarck and Swallow.

ST. LOUIS, April 17.— Arrived: Alton. Departed: Rubicon. River falling. Weather clear.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Cotton unchanged. Sales of 18,000 bales uplands at 28¾c. Lower $5 25@5 30; closing at 5 26@5 30 lower. Wheat 1@2c lower. Whisky nominal. Corn heavy and lower. Rye dull. Coffee quiet. Cuba sugar 11¼@12¼c. Molasses dull.

MONEY—The money market is very easy at 7 per cent. for currency, and in some cases balances were left at 6 per cent. for carrying. Gold steady at 133¾@134. Sterling $9 25@9 30, closing at 9 26@9 30 lower. Wheat 1@2c lower. Whisky nominal. Corn heavy and lower. Rye dull. Coffee quiet. Cuba sugar 11¼@12¼c. Molasses dull. Sugar, 14@15½c. Pork, $30 50. Lard, 17¾@18c. Bulk sides, 13½@13¾c; hams, 15½@16c.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, April 17.—Consols closed at 93¼. Bonds, 81¾.

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LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, April 17.—Cotton quiet, Sales of 8,000 bales uplands at 12¼d. Orleans, 12¾d. Breadstuffs dull.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, April 17.—Flour and grain unchanged. Corn, 68c. Whisky, 90c. Pork, $31; bulk meats, 12½@14¾c; bacon—shoulders, 13¼c; sides, 16¾@17¼c. Lard, 18c. Groceries unchanged. Butter dull, 35@40c. Eggs, 16@17c.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, April 17.—Tobacco—sales of 100 hhds at $5@17. Pork, $31 25. Lard, 18½c. Bacon—shoulders, 14c; sides, 17@17½c; bulk meats, 13c; sides, 16@16½c. Flour, $5 50@6. Oats, 66@68c. Corn, 65@67c. Whisky, 91c. Wheat, $1 45@1 55. Hay, $20@21.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—Flour, $5@10. Wheat, $1 50. Corn, 63½@66c. Oats, 60½@63c. Rye, $1 05@1 08. Barley nominal. Whisky, 87@87½c. Groceries unchanged. Pork, $31@31½; bulk shoulders, 18½c; hams, 17c; bacon, 13¼c; sides, 16¾@17c. Lard, 17½c.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Flour $4 50@6. Wheat, $1 02½. Corn, 45½c. Rye, 1 14@1 15. Barley, $1 05. Highwines, 88c. Molasses, $1@1 05. Sugar, 14@15½c. Pork, $30 40. Lard, 17¾@18c. Bulk sides, 13½@13¾c; hams, 15½@16c.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, April 17.—Consols closed at 93¼. Bonds, 81¾.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, April 17.—Cotton quiet, Sales of 8,000 bales uplands at 12¼d. Orleans, 12¾d. Breadstuffs dull.


## New Advertisements.

PRINTING INK.

**PR INTING INK.**

From the National Intelligencer, Washington, D. C.

GOOD PRINTING INK.—We are at present using printing ink manufactured by Mr. C. E. Robinson, at the Gray's Ferry Printing Ink Works, Philadelphia. This ink we regard as superior to any printing ink we have used for a number of years. It is clear and clean, and flows freely. We can safely recommend its use to all printers.

From the Philadelphia North American and United States Gazette.]

We publish in another place the recommendations of the printing ink manufactured by Mr. C. E. Robinson, at the Gray's Ferry Ink Works. We are using the ink from Mr. Robinson's Works, and are pleased to add our approval of it to the many endorsements he has already received. The ink is of excellent quality, clean, and works freely.

From the Pittsburg Daily Gazette.]

PRINTING INK.—We have tried most of the first-class printing inks made in this country, and know whereof we speak in recommending that manufactured at the Gray's Ferry Printing Ink Works, Philadelphia, as superior to any in use. It is easily worked in all sorts of weather, is clear, clean and pretty, and in many ways far ahead of inks sold at higher prices. We are seconded in this recommendation by our praesman, in the correctness of whose judgment in matters pertaining to the press-room we have unlimited confidence.

From the Daily Telegraph, Harrisburg, Pa.]

PRINTING INK.—We would direct attention to the advertisement of the Gray's Ferry Printing Ink Works in another column. They present a number of testimonials from newspapers, speaking in the highest terms of the ink manufactured by them. Specimens of their ink have been used in this establishment, and have given entire satisfaction.

From the Bucks County Intelligencer, Pa.]

GOOD PRINTING INK.—A very important requisite to the production of a well-printed newspaper is a suitable ink. In printing the Bucks County Intelligencer on a fast press, we have had to contend with a great many difficulties in obtaining ink that would give satisfaction. At present we are using an ink made especially for the Intelligencer by C. E. Robinson, corner of Gray's Ferry road and Thirty-third street, Philadelphia, which comes nearer the mark than any other we have met with. That this opinion is shared by other Publishers is shown by the following extracts:

From the Delaware County Republican.]

PRINTER'S INK.—A GOOD ARTICLE.—The ink with which this issue of the Republican is printed is from the Gray's Ferry Printing Ink Works of C. E. Robinson. It is clean, flows freely, and is of good color. Our brother printers can judge of the quality by comparing it with ink from other manufactories.

From the Delaware Gazette.]

TO PRINTERS.—We have been using for several weeks a very fine quality of Ink, from the Gray's Ferry Manufactory of Charles E. Robinson, which our pressmen say is the best for cylinder press news work that they have used for a long time. It is a clear black, and free from all kinds of sediment. Mr. Robinson is a practical ink manufacturer, liberal and courteous in all business transactions, and as he has recently had the misfortune to be burned out, we are the more free to recommend his ink and himself to the patronage of printers who desire a good article at very cheap rates.

One of our cotemporaries also recommends it as follows:

From the Hagerstown, Maryland, Herald.]

FINE PRINTING INK.—We have for some time been using the news ink manufactured at the Gray's Ferry Printing Ink Works, Philadelphia, by C. E. Robinson, and, as stated some weeks ago, have found it better adapted to our purposes than any ink we have had in our office for ten years. It is not only a very excellent article of ink, but it is furnished at very reasonable prices. The Works also manufacture Black and Colored Printing and Lithographic Inks, Varnishes, etc. Their address is Gray's Ferry road and Thirty-third street.

From the Tax-Payer, New York.]

We never recommend an article in these columns unless it really merits it, and to learn whether our own opinion of the ink the Tax-Payer is now using coincided with our pressman, we inquired his opinion. He replied, in his "Good, very good;" and as we never knew him to deviate from the truth, we inform our fellow printers that this was said of Robinson's Philadelphia Printing Ink.

From the Jeffersonian, Media, Pa.]

We have recently been using for our newspaper the ink manufactured at Gray's Ferry Printing Ink Works, by C. E. Robinson, and as it gives the best satisfaction, we cordially recommend it to our brethren of the press generally.

From the Shippensburg News.]

This week's edition of the News is printed with ink from Gray's Ferry Works, Philadelphia. The ink is all that could be desired, and we cheerfully recommend it to the craft.

From L. K. Wells, Fort Tobacco Times, Maryland.]

The ink with which this issue of the Times is printed is from the Gray's Ferry Printing Ink Works of C. E. Robinson. It is clean, works

# DAILY AVALANCHE.

SUNDAY, : : : : : : APRIL 18, 1869

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY AND BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS.


**All Business Letters** should be addressed to "AVALANCHE," AVALANCHE Building, Memphis, Tenn. tf

**Notice to Subscribers.**—When papers are marked with an X the time will expire with the next number. tf

**Notice to the Public.**—All advertisements from this date will be cash, and must be *paid* for before they are inserted, except regular advertisers, whose bills will be presented every *two weeks*. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

Sand's Ale Depot, No. 3 Howard's Row.

New goods at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s.

Real lace points. Menken Bros. tf

Dress trimmings at Mrs. M. C. Hunter's, 247 Main street. 4t

Splendid dress goods at Great Red Store. 2t

Leading styles of gents' hats received by Express by Francisco & Wiggin. 3t

The new ventilator hat, the coolest and lightest hat, at Leidy & Co.'s.

New goods at B. Loweinstein & Bro's. tf

All-wool cassimeres 75c, at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

250,000 feet Seasoned Poplar, on hand by B. K. PLAIN, 1w Corner Gayoso and Second streets.

Bleached and brown domestics, sheetings, bed ticks and other staple goods at very low prices.
T. W. JOHNSTON & Co., 347 Main street.

### Religious Notices.

The Rev. Mr. Bradley will preach in Calvary Church this morning.

Dr. Curtis J. Smith will preach at Linden street Christian Church to-day at eleven a.m. and half-past seven p.m.

Rev. J. W. Lipsey, of Mississippi, will preach at the Central Baptist Church to-day at half-past ten o'clock.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—The pastor, Dr. Burns, will preach at eleven a.m. Subject—"The Universality of the Christian obligation to Labor," and also at eight p.m.; subject—"The Immortality and worth of the Soul."

The New Church (Swedenborgian) Society will meet this afternoon at three o'clock at the United States Court room. Subject of discussion—"The Analogy between the Human Mind and the Universe," being the first of a series of discourses on the science of correspondence.

B. Lowenstein & Bros. advertise to-day.

Mozambiques at reduced prices. Menken Bros. tf

The "New York dress hat," at Leidy & Co.'s.

"Lace points, in endless varieties, at Mrs. M. C Hunter's, 247 Main street. 4t

Dry goods reduced at B. Lowenstein & Bro's. tf

The Brougham hat—decidedly stylish—for sale at Francisco & Wiggin's. 3t

Lawndale four-quarter domestic 15c, at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

I. O. O. F. FUNERAL.—The members of Memphis Lodge No. 6 and Gayoso Encampment No. 3 are notified to attend the funeral of Brother P. G. M. John Neal, at three p.m. to-day. See advertisement.

The person who received from the porter of the Overton House, on Wednesday, a trunk, marked Wm. Veasey, which was delivered to him by mistake, will confer a favor by sending it to the store of Vesey & Cartwright, 299 Front street.

BLUFF CITY STOCK YARD has just received a fine lot of horses and mules, and also one hundred head of fine cattle to feed, all of which will be sold low to close consignments. Parties wishing to purchase any of the above stock should call at once. 2t

To the members of the Committee of Invitation Memphis Commercial Convention—For reasons known to and appreciated by most of the Committee, I hereby tender my resignation as a member and chairman of your body.
J. T. TREZEVANT.
April 17, 1869.

INFANTICIDE.—It is not very long ago since a newly-born child was found in Center Alley, just below Jefferson. Another one was found yesterday in the rear of the bluff, opposite the Exchange Building. Coroner Samelson held an inquest over it, when a verdict was returned of found dead.

New goods at B. Lowenstein & Bro's. tf

A new dress cassimere hat, for gentlemen, at Leidy & Co.'s.

Poplins at great bargains. Menken Bros. tf

Silk sacques, of all styles and patterns, at Mrs. M. C. Hunter's, 247 Main street. 4t

Dressed Weatherboarding, Flooring and Rough Lumber, in any quantity, by B. K. PLAIN, 1w Corner Gayoso and Second sts.

Francisco & Wiggin, who ten years ago introduced the celebrated Chinese hat, have every style of ventilating hats on hand. Call and see them, under Peabody Hotel. 3t

PERSONAL.—Mr. Joseph G. Dye, of St. Louis, Mo., is stopping at the Peabody. Mr. Dye is on a trip through the State of Mississippi in the interest of the Atlas Mutual Life Insurance Company, and we cordially recommend him to the favorable attention of our friends.

Among the arrivals at the Worsham House yesterday were the following: G. M. Somerville, Tipton, Tenn.; R. B. Somerville, Tipton, Tenn.; Colonel L. D. White, Louisiana; Major R. L. Marshall, Greenville, Miss.

Judge John M. Lea, of Nashville, was at the Peabody yesterday.

A BAD NEGRO.—Yesterday James Carver, who has long been in the employment of Mr. Jones, druggist, on Main street opposite Odd Fellows' Hall, for a long time, and confidence was placed in his honesty. But yesterday he was observed to draw off some fine whisky from a barrel into a demijohn, then place the demijohn into an empty barrel, then cover it with straw. The empty barrel was put on a dray standing in the alley, when James and the draymen were taken. James was held for examination before Esquire Millard to-morrow, and the drayman made a witness. Carver keeps a little grocery.

Bargains at B. Lowenstein & Bro's. tf

Reduction in bleached muslins. tf MENKEN BROS.

Francisco & Wiggin's hats speak for themselves. 3t

Hats, bonnets and flowers, in endless variety, at Mrs. M. C. Hunter's, 247 Main street. 4t

Men's British half hose $4 50 per dozen, worth $6, at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

PERSONAL.—Thomas Rigby, aged twenty-one years, height five feet seven and a half inches, left Chester, England, in April, 1867, for America; was a practical engineer, and was last heard of in October, 1867, at Memphis. Any one knowing him, or of him, or of his present whereabouts, if living, will confer a special favor on his anxious relatives in England, by kindly communicating the same to Otis & Co., 327 Main street, Memphis, who will pay expenses, should any be incurred, in furnishing the information desired. [1m

Real lace points. Menken Bros. tf

Dry goods reduced at B. Lowenstein & Bro's. tf

The best hats and latest styles at Leidy & Co.'s.

New lot silk dress buttons, silk fringe and colored satins, at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

SEED POTATOES.—Two hundred barrels pinkeye potatoes for sale cheap. Anderson & Gay, corner Front and Union streets. tf

### Poetry of Dry Goods, at 230 Main Street.

Brightly shines the sun, inviting
Memphis Belles to breathe the air,
By their handsome features lighting,
Gracing every thoroughfare.
Bevies of them bend their footsteps,
To the "Great Red Store" on Main,
Where the neatest "Miles" gaiters
Of all numbers they obtain,
"Irish Linens, Dress Goods, Laces,"
Everything to please their eyes;
"Fancy Goods and Silks and Notions,"
There they get at lowest price.
Poetry and stylish dresses,
Ladies always did adore,
And they find that combination
At the cheap, the "Great Red Store."
6t

MATTER FOR THOUGHT.—Important as is the question of providing for the welfare of the dear ones we leave behind us, when called from our present stage of existence, we are continually finding persons who have never given it serious thought. They have around them, it may be, sisters, a mother, a wife, children, for whose welfare they are daily solicitous. For one of them to want any of the comforts of life would be a matter of grief and profound self-reproach. The protector of such, if he had to reside temporarily at a distance or in another country, before he went away would make every necessary provision for their wants during his absence, and his letters would contain eager enquiries as to their personal comfort. How strange it is that the very person who does all this may never think of providing for them in case of his leaving on the journey from which "no traveler returns!" Yet the system of life insurance enables a man to make this necessary provision amply, securely and easily. For instance, the resident of this city or neighborhood should call upon the Carolina Insurance Company, at 291 Main, near the corner of Madison street, a Company chartered by the Legislature of Tennessee, whose last annual report shows a clear capital on hand of $487,259, and is therefore in ample condition to meet all engagements. It is a home company, managed by known men. A man can procure an endowment for himself at a given age, or for others on the cessation of his own or some other person's life. It offers advantages for travel, for payments where the insurer, for any reason, discontinues to meet the dues, and other privileges rarely found. A person thirty years of age, by paying $16 12 annually, or $4 14 every three months, secures the payment of his death of $1,000, by paying five times the amount named, $5,000. How small the expense—how vast the benefit! Reader, call at 291 Main, make inquiries and satisfy yourself, then do what will be a blessing to those you love after you are called away.

For a good hat go to Leidy & Co.'s.

New goods at B. Lowenstein & Bro's. tf

Boys' cassimeres at bargains. Menken Bros. tf

Huck towels, three dollars per dozen, at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

Doors, Sash and Blinds, for sale cheap by B. K. PLAIN, 1w Corner Gayoso and Second sts.

Ladies' apparel of every description of material, beautifully cleaned and dyed at steam dye-house, 246 Second street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.—Returns were received from the County Clerk's office this week on licenses issued to the following persons: H. B. Eggers and Miss Rosa W. Bonjis, married April 6, by Dr. George M. Gotsch; Gus W. Lippold and Miss Gertrude Schlosser, married April 11, by Dr. George M. Gotsch; Robert Allen and Miss Sue Belcote, married April 12, by Rev. B. F. Brooke; J. M. Ellis and Miss C. F. Mills, married April 12, by Justice John Norton; A. M. Bryan and Mrs. Rebecca Jane Wylie, married March 18, by H. B. Ramsey; Charles Clinton and Miss Jane Mellon, married March 28, by T. B. Millard, Esq.; Thomas S. Nally and Miss Mollie A. Biggs, married April 8, by H. B. Ramsey, Esq.; Robert M. Harper and Miss Eliza Ann Wiggs, married April 15, by Rev. B. F. Brooke; E. L. Pool and Miss A. J. Chapman, married April 9, by N. M. Ewing, Esq.; Thomas B. Allen and Miss Martha A. McAnnally, married April 6, by Rev. B. F. Brooke.

The best hat in the city at Leidy & Co.'s.

Wamsutta muslin reduced. tf MENKEN BROS.

Visit the silk room of B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s.

Country merchants wanting dry goods, examine the stock of M. Kraus & Co., 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

Ladies' opera cloaks, plumes, lace points, etc., beautifully cleaned and dyed at the old established steam dye-house, 246 Second street.

Gentlemen's clothing beautifully cleaned or dyed by a new and superior process, preserving shape and imparting new luster to the garments. Repairing done by the most skillful of workmen, at the steam dye-house, 246 Second street.

NOTICE.—We keep in addition to our large stock of notions and trimming goods a general stock of staple and fancy dry goods, to which we invite the attention of the public.
T. W. JOHNSTON & Co., 347 Main street.

THE SPRINGTIME REFLECTION.—We are now arrived at a time of year when all nature puts on its air of gladness. The trees expand their clothed limbs, the birds warble, and the waters tinkle their sweetest music, while every valley smiles, and every hill is a beacon tower of joy. Moore said, if possible, than at any other time of the year, is it just at this period to see any one denied the delights of the country, doomed to bear confinement, when, with gun or rod, or with companions bound for social festivity and the merry dance, every one else is prepared for mirth and the delights of the fields and woods. Yet such is the position of an unfortunate whom a corn degree of the power of roaming in the woods and leaping in the exuberance of joy in pleasant exercise. This sad picture can be reversed, however, by applying to Dr. Lee, at the Peabody Hotel. He will liberate the sufferer and send him light of heart and free of foot to bound joyously among the charms of nature in her spring attire.

Read the advertisement of B. Lowenstein & Bro's.

Bargains in dress goods. Great Red Store. 4t

Who has the latest styles of hats in the city? Leidy & Co.

Corsets, in great variety, at Mrs. M. C. Hunter's, 247 Main street. 4t

Striped poplins 50c, worth 75c, at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

Silk hats and dress cassimeres, the best, at Leidy & Co.'s.

NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.—We are requested by the Committee of Invitation, whose resolutions on their return we published, to state that in the conclusions incidental to the occasion of the reception of the ex-President, there were several omissions in their resolutions, which they sincerely regretted, the most important of which was the failure to properly acknowledge the attention received on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, and the comforts and conveniences provided for their transportation, going and returning. They are particularly indebted to Superintendent J. W. Thomas, and his efficient corps of employés for the magnificent sleeping car placed at their service, and the many courtesies received throughout the trip. They unitein recommending the route from McKenzie to Nashville as excellently well conducted, time speedy, cars most comfortable, officers efficient and polite, the road well ballasted, and altogether the management unexceptionable. In connection with the Memphis and Louisville line, one may go from Memphis to Nashville with scarcely a jar, and taking a sleeping car will not miss the time he is on the road.

Bargains at B. Lowenstein & Bro's. tf

Our hats are of the best styles and quality. Leidy & Co

Great reduction in dress goods. tf MENKEN BROS.

Ho! for the races! But before you go, buy your hat from Francisco & Wiggin. 3t

ST. GEORGE'S ASSOCIATION BALL.—On Friday next, the 23d, which is St. George's Day, and the anniversary of Shakspeare's birth, the St. George's Benevolent Association of this city will give a third annual ball, at the Cochran Hall, Main street. The ample preparations made enable us to predict that this will be one of the grandest and most agreeable affairs of the season. The proceeds of the ball will be appropriated to the establishment of a public library, and that praiseworthy object alone will certainly command for it a brilliant success. The committee have succeeded in securing the services of the Dixey Band, and also of the most popular caller in the city—Mr. Saxby.

Exhibition of new silk goods at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s to-morrow.

Satin parasols $3 50, at M. Kraus & Co.'s, 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

Ladies' underwear, in great variety, at Mrs. M. C. Hunter's, 247 Main street. 4t

Reduction in bleached muslins. tf MENKEN BROS.

All the leading style hats at Leidy & Co.'s.

Dry goods reduced at B. Lowenstein & Bro's. tf

LECTURE BY FATHER RYAN.—It is with considerable pleasure we announce to our readers that the very Rev. Father Ryan, whose fame is world-wide, will lecture in this city, at the New Assembly Hall, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings next. His opening lecture will be "The Helpless and Unfortunate under Pagan and Christian Civilization," a subject that he handles in a masterly manner, as is evinced by the encomiums lavished on him by the press. The second discourse will be "The History of One Day in Rome." The object of the lectures is to aid the building fund of St. Patrick's Church, which, aided by the deserved reputation of the lecturer as one of the finest orators in this country, will be certain to fill the hall each evening.

## THE SPRING RACES.

### Three Fine Contests To-morrow---Rare Sport in Prospect.

The Spring Races over the Memphis Association Course will commence to-morrow (Monday) afternoon at three o'clock, and all lovers of turf sport in the city and surrounding country are on the *qui vive* in regard to the coming contests. Between forty and fifty famous horses, from the stables of Richards & Kilgour, Cheatham, Conlisk, Brady, Warwick, Simmons, Van Lian, LePaul, Mitchell, Ballentine and others, are daily in training at the track, which is in first rate condition, and good sport may be anticipated. Six gentlemen have entered for the Gaston Velocipede Purse, and in this, the favorite and fashionable amusement of the day, all who attend may expect to witness a most spirited contest. For the information of the lovers of turf sports, we append the entries for the several races, which are certain to be read with interest:

HOPEFUL STAKE.

For two year olds; dash of a mile; subscription, $20 play or pay; Association add $300; three or more to fill.

Wm. Brady enters b. f. The Goat, two years old, dam and sire unknown; both said to be by Bill Cheatham.

Peter Mitchell enters ch. f. two years old, by Blacklock; dam Lady Bury by imported Eureka.

R. B. Cheatham enters g. f. two years old, by Lightning; dam by Wagner.

R. B. Cheatham enters br. c. two years old, by Brown Dick; dam by Wagner.

R. B. Cheatham enters g. f. two years old, by Brown Dick; dam by Hiawatha.

J. G. Ballatine enters b. f. by Lightning; dam Breese, by Bonnie Laddie.

GASTON VELOCIPEDE PURSE.

$100; dash of a mile; entrance fee $5, play or pay; entrance money to second velocipede; five or more to fill.

Harry L. Pickering—Colors, blue, white and blue.

Leon Barker—Colors ——.

Chas. E. Morgan—Colors, green sash.

G. C. Oliver—Colors, red sash.

J. O'Toole—Colors, yellow sash.

George Worley—Colors, white sash.

SWEEPSTAKES.

For three year olds; mile heats; subscription $25—play or pay; Association adds $300; three or more to fill.

James Conlisk enters ch. f. three years old, by Uncle Nic; dam Eliza Logan.

R. B. Cheatham enters b. f. three years old, by Rogers; dam by Embassador.

R. B. Cheatham enters b. f. three years old, by Rogers; dam by Embassador.

R. B. Cheatham enters b. c. three years old, by Bill Cheatham; dam by Lexington.

Richards & Kilgour enters ch. colt John Kilgour, three years old, by imported Mickey Free; dam sister (No. 2) to Pryor, by imported Glencoe.

Richards & Kilgour enters ch. filly, three years, old by imported Micky Free; dam Blonde, by Glencoe.

In the pools sold last evening, at the Overton Hall, by the well known auctioneer, W. H. Passmore, Cheatham's entries were the favorite, three to one and two to one against the field, Brady's entries next. In the velocipede race George Worley led the van with odds. In the sweepstakes Richard's and Kilgour's entries were two to one, with Cheatham's entries and the field selling lively. Pools will be sold at the Overton to-morrow at eleven o'clock forenoon, and at the track. It may be mentioned that the ladies' stand in the quarter and turners' stables have been greatly improved, the ladies' reception room handsomely furnished, and the officers and directors are determined to use every effort to make the coming races the finest ever witnessed in the vicinity of Memphis.

Read the advertisement of B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s.

Bargains in dress goods. Menken Bros. tf

We keep the Buffalo brand black alpacas in all grades.
M. KRAUS & Co.,
218 Main street, corner of Adams

THE VELOCIPEDE TAXATION, TOLL, FINES AND IMPROVEMENTS.—The velocipede is now a nuisance in our streets, and the van-guard of twenty velocipede riders at the President's procession excited much attention. There is talk of taxing the velocipede in this city, like other "privileges," and it is likely that those who let out velocipedes for hire will have to pay a tax, but it is the general impression that as heavy burdens should be put upon a healthy out-door exercise, that is calculated to improve the stamina and robustness of our young men, and to keep them from drinking places and dissipation. From the *Scientific American*, which we have received from our neighbor Emmons, we learn that in England the toll gates are threatening toll of velocipedes, but a lower court has decided against the infliction. In Boston there are fourteen licensed velocipede rinks. A shorter name than "velocipede" is wanted for familiar use—the French say "velocer," suppose we try it. The "o" in the last syllable is pronounced like "u" in muss, first, etc. A new kind of velocipede has a thin wire net-work over the area of the wheel—no spokes; it is very light and pleasant to ride. In New York a donkey, a goat, or a dog is used to draw a vehicle through the streets, but the stupid Aldermen have inflicted a fine for running velocipedes. Some of the smart ones are training their dogs to run in front of the velocer, harnessed to it by a gearing of colored ribbon. With the dog in front they expect to escape the fine. A device has been invented by which the velocer can use the horse car tracks. A bar of iron with a small wheel at the end extends from the "backbone" of the velocer, so as to bear upon the opposite rail. It works well. It is proposed to use velocipedes in delivering telegrams. A message that came a thousand miles in two minutes, should not be an hour in getting from the office to the distant suburbs. A ladies' velocipede has been made, with a wicker-work seat and thirty-two inch diameter fore wheels. The ladies wear a dark dress with the skirt divided at the bottom, and buttoning around the ancles when pumping. It is believed this implement will become popular for ladies' exercise in rinks appropriated to them. To know how many miles per hour the rider must use his wrist to implement for taking the number of revolutions per minute that will produce a mile an hour. With a forty-eight inch wheel, seven revolutions per minute will give one mile an hour, seventy revolutions ten miles. It is suggested that a velocer might be built to be worked by one foot and one hand, by which one legged persons might travel with advantage. A velocer has been invented that has a side saddle behind for ladies, who can use one foot at the hind wheel, or a gentleman can place a saddle and use both feet.

Visit the silk room of B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s to-morrow.

Where can I purchase the best hat? At Leidy & Co.'s.

Dress goods at reduced prices. tf MENKEN BROS.

Solid color summer dress goods 25c, at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

WANTED.—Numbers of the AVALANCHE of June 3d and 12th; July 6th and 28th; August 2d; November 24th, 25th, and 27th; December 6th, 9th, 20th and 24th, 1868 to complete our files. Any of our friends having these numbers, will confer a favor by leaving them at this office. tf

FINE WORK.—The job printing office of Dalton & Price, 9 Jefferson street, with its new and fashionable type and modern machinery, and the skill and good taste of its managers, offers to all business men and others everything they could desire of good and beautiful in every kind of bill, circular, pamphlet, poster or other printing. Bookbinding in all its varieties and in a style of artistic finish unsurpassed in the South.

Reduction in bleached muslins. tf MENKEN BROS.

The largest assortment of hats in the city at Leidy & Co.'s.

Good corsets $1, worth $1 50, at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

Parasols in great variety at Mrs. M. C. Hunter's, 247 Main street. We claim to have the largest assortment in the city. 4t

LOST—$5 reward—a black and tan dog, had on a leather collar with small brass padlock, had name of Jack Frazier engraved on plate. The above reward will be paid on delivery at No. 120 Court street.
J. A. FRAZIER.

THE JOHNSON BALL.—We are desired to state that no tickets will be sold for the ex-President's ball on Tuesday, except to those receiving invitations. All invitations will be issued by the Committee of Invitation.

VACCINATION.—As vaccination is now proceeding in the different wards of this city, it may be useful to mention, from the *Surgical Journal*, that a large scar or painful sore is no evidence of genuine vaccination: indeed, the spurious is apt to be more than the genuine. When re-vaccination is done it should be by inching, or any other effect, it should be repeated.

THE RAGING RADS.—The raging Rads have been holding daily caucus in the Circuit Court-room the last four days—it is whispered that efforts are making to bring about a compromise, so that Skunkhunter or Barbercole may divide the spoil in peace. At noon yesterday it was declared that the strife was too bitter for reconciliation, and that rival candidates would certainly be nominated. "Let dogs delight to bark and bite."

Ladies white hose $1 75c per dozen, worth $1, at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams

## Gayoso Gas Company—Letter From the President.

To the Stockholders of the Memphis Gayoso Gas Company:

GENTLEMEN: I feel it due to give you a brief statement of the present state of our affairs. You will remember that in the fall of 1867 an application was made by the Memphis Gas Light Company to Chancellor Smith for an injunction to restrain us from proceeding with our works. This was refused by the Chancellor, for the reason that the Memphis Gas Light Company had no exclusive privilege. Subsequently, Thompson Dean, a large stockholder in the old company, applied to the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Trigg, who granted the injunction restraining us from further proceedings with our works.

From this decision we appealed the case to the United States Supreme Court at Washington. At the time of the stoppage of our works we had laid nearly four miles of gas mains, the works in Fort Pickering were in an advanced state, all of the trench ready for mains, and at the rapid rate we were progressing there can be no doubt but the works would have been completed in December, 1867. I have attended to the case closely in Washington with the view of a speedy adjustment of the legal controversy, feeling confidence in the justness of our case. I suggested to Colonel D. C. McRae early in 1868 our willingness to submit our brief and written arguments to the Court, which the Court consented to take up immediately, but Colonel McRea decided to accept the terms proposed. I have again tried to get up the case, but all advances made were refused. The only inference to be deducted from their reluctance to bring on the case must be want of confidence in its merits, and to procrastinate and prolong the hearing of the case with the hope of breaking up the Gayoso Gas Company. On the 8th instant I received a telegram from my counsel that the case was being tried, advising me by letter to proceed with the construction of the work, as there was not a shadow of doubt but the injunction would be dissolved. I preferred, however, waiting for a final decision. I was much surprised a few days ago in receiving a letter from my counsel, stating that Messrs. McRae & Humes, counsel for the old company, had made a personal appeal to the sympathies of the Court on last Monday and succeeded in getting a postponement of the case until October next, by an increase of their bond to $150,000. I must confess this certainly was a disappointment to me, and, no doubt, to you and many others interested. However, we must be patient and bear with it for a few months longer. We are consoled in the feeling that, in the end, we will certainly gain the suit. Then all the delays and heavy costs we have sustained will have to be paid for by those and their bondsmen who have perpetrated the foul wrong upon us. Permit me, in conclusion, to say I have the most unbounded confidence in gaining our case, and assure you that I shall continue in the future, as in the past, to watch your interests closely in this most important matter.

I remain, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN DONOVAN, President.

The best brands of prints at 12½ cents per yard.
T. W. JOHNSTON & Co., 347 Main street.

### News in Brief.

Court Square had a large attendance of visitors yesterday.

Adams street public school stands well for arithmetical attainments.

The work on Dr. Ford's church, on Second, near Beal, is suspended.

More dogs with suspicious symptoms were put under discipline yesterday.

The public schools on Linden street have a high character for efficiency.

Irwin Waters was fined ten dollars yesterday, for peddling wood without a license.

The system of monthly inspections of our public schools by appointed visitors works well.

The delightful weather yesterday set some of the young folks talking about pic-nics.

John Smith was at it again yesterday—he was arrested for shooting in the corporation this time.

The raging-rad tomtoms were making night horrible last evening—the infliction is not agreeable.

The grand Johnson hop of Tuesday evening at the Overton was the topic with the ladies yesterday.

The new velocipede ring, on the corner of Second and Adams, will be opened to-morrow morning.

Register Williams added five hundred and thirty-six names, yesterday, to the official list of colored voters.

The Alabama street school-house received better ventilation, mended windows and out-house convenience.

Charles E. Morgan, H. L. Pickering and Leon Barker have entered for the velocipede race, at the course to-morrow.

The approaching commercial convention in Memphis next month is the object of attention among our business men just now.

The two heavy rains of last week have done for our streets what all the wisdom of the Board of Aldermen had failed to do—cleaned them.

Spring, sunny, soft, enchanting, beamed upon us in all its beauty yesterday. It had a welcome from bird and squirrel, and spring bonnets in abundance were out in its honor.

The Nicolson at the intersection of Main and Union is going to be taken up, and two gutters laid down to carry off the water. A similar process is required at the corner of North Court Square and Second.

### Amusements.

Mr. Proctor closed an engagement last night, that, owing to the banquetings and other proceedings, with intermittation from bad weather, has not been so profitable, we regret to say, as his fine talents merit. To-morrow night the public curiosity will be on the *qui vive*, as Mr. Wm. Jengings, a gentleman who has the reputation of great talent and acquirements, and who possesses strongly the confidence and admiration of his friends, will make his first appearance on the boards. He will take the part of Charles de Moor, in Schiller's play of "The Robbers." There will be a great crowd present to witness the *debut*. On Tuesday night Leffingwell will bring Bailey and laughter back with him, appearing as Romeo Jaffier Jonkins, and with him fun and drollery will be the order of things for the remainder of the week.

The Gayeties is continually offering new attractions, and next week will begin with charming novelties, performed by a corps of actors that cannot be surpassed from New York to New Orleans. Read the new programme, notice the immense variety of performances and the names of the great performers engaged. The Gayeties will be great this week.

The Varieties has a new programme tomorrow night. Broom is quick to seize the public wish, and skillful in supplying amusements that will please. With the charming Miss Fanny Wilson, Jessica Loelle, Wheeler, Eldridge and DeVere, and Veaudemont, Cassidy, Diamond and Quinn, his stage is bound to be brilliant. The humors of negro delineation, beautiful singing and glorious dancing.

Ed. Worsham's Gayoso House rink velocipedists claim that they shall carry off the prize at the race to-morrow.

The Memphis St. George's Society have a brilliant ball for the benefit of the public library, on Friday next.

The Odd Fellows' festivities, on the evening of the 25th, are to be on a scale that will gratify all participants.

The topic with the gentlemen, is the races to-morrow. The velocipede contest is a great attraction.

Mr. and Mrs. DeGray Bennett have a soiree to-morrow night.

The Theater tableaux are to be repeated in splendid style.

John Power & Co., tailors and drapers, at 250 Second street, are prepared to make suits to suit the times. Gentlemen furnishing their own material will find it to their advantage to give them a call before going elsewhere. Mr. F. Faquin attends to cleaning, dyeing and repairing.

PERSONAL.—General Trauernicht, editor of the Nashville *Demokrat* has been in the city several days in the interest of his paper, which is doing a good work in the cause of Conservatism. Much space is devoted in the *Demokrat* to encouraging immigration, and through its influence hundreds of thrifty Germans have been induced from the North to Middle Tennessee. To increase the paper's usefulness many Americans in Nashville have subscribed for copies to send to Northern points settled with Germans, and the good effects are constantly being revealed. General Trauernicht desires to obtain a clerk of character in Memphis, and we hope he will succeed. It is the duty of our people to foster every enterprise that tends to produce this result, and a few dollars thus expended may return a hundred fold.

THE BEST AND THE LATEST FASHION.—The house of Sprague & McCown, No. 221 Main street, under the Worsham House, has a high and deserved reputation. By their extensive business connection, by the fact that they are their own manufacturers, they have facilities peculiar to themselves that enable them to face all competition with complacency. In quality, in cut, in fashion, their clothing has unsurpassable and unsurpassed. They ask only an inspection. They have every variety, but especially invite attention to the splendid spring stock of the latest modes which they are just ticketing. In the gentlemen's furnishing line they have many novelties. Their new stock of neckties they especially commend to notice; collars of the last style and shirts made expressly for the fashionable vest, and strictly *comme il faut*. Call and see the stock, and judge by actual inspection.

## THE RADICAL CONVENTIONS.

### Barber-Poles, Skunk-Hunters, Haystacks, and Nominations.

As stated elsewhere, the Barbour Lewis and Judge Hunter factions of the Radical party have been parleying this week with a view to compromise, but Judge Hunter's followers insisting upon having their leader's name for the Chancellorship, the attempt to coalesce failed, and last night both sides made nominations.

The Barbour Lewis—or Barber-poll—men met in the old cotton shed beyond the bayou on Madison street. The tonsorial band kept South Memphis with its teeth on edge all afternoon, and the consequence was a large turn-out. Sugar Hamilton took the chair. Resolutions were adopted approving of General Grant, General Eaton, General Smith, and of Mr. Hamilton, who occupied the chair. The following nominations were made without opposition, except that W. Craig was narrowly pitted against Stearns. The following are the nominations:

Chancellor—Wm. M. Smith.
Judge Criminal Court—H. E. Hudson.
Judge Law Court—H. S. Lee.
Judge Municipal Court—H. F. Dix.
Judge Circuit Court—Geo. M. Reeves.
Attorney General for the Circuit—Frank Bras.
Attorney Genral for the Criminal Court—L. Y. Origan.
Prosecuting Attorney for the Criminal Court—De Witt Stearns.

The Hunter faction held their meeting on the bluff, at the foot of Union street. A drum, fife and forty tin torches had paraded the northern part of the city, but the crowd, though a tolerable fair one, was not equal in numbers to their rivals in the cotton press. There was some storming at the absent, some indignation at the miscreants who would not see what was right, and imbeciles who could not, but the meeting was generally orderly. Stokes was endorsed for the next Governor, and Fielding Hurst for Supreme Judge. Waldran was not only witty on his opponents, but grew poetical, and emitted the following:

"All flesh is grass," so doth the Scriptures say,
When grass is cut and dried, it turns to hay;
And when to Barbour death his scythe shall take,
Low! what a haystack will his corpus make!

The nominations were not completed, power being delegated to the committee to complete the list. The following are the nominations agreed upon:

Chancellor—Judge Hunter.
Judge Criminal Court—James Gallagher.
Judge Law Court—J. E. Bigelow.
Judge Municipal Court—G. W. Waldran.
Judge Circuit Court—J. G. Grave.
Attorney General for the Circuit—
Attorney General for the Criminal Court—
Prosecuting Attorney Municipal Court—G. W. F. Cook.

Good article ten-quarter bleached sheeting for sale, at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

### The Courts.

LAW COURT—*H. S. Lee, Judge.*—In this court yesterday the motion docket was called and the motions therein disposed of. In case 1511, the Union Bank vs. Lanier et al., a new trial was granted. The remaining orders and entries were of an unimportant character. On Monday the calling of the trial docket will continue, beginning at No. 1600 and will not go beyond No. 1635.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*G. W. Waldran, Judge.*—This court will convene Monday morning, and proceed to dispose of the remaining cases on the calendar set for Tuesday last. If these are determined in time, the cases next in turn on the docket will be brought up for trial.

CHANCERY COURT—*Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor.*—A special term of this court will be held on Monday next for the transaction of important business.

CRIMINAL COURT—*Wm. Hunter, Judge.* This Court succeeded in obtaining four more jurors in the Doran case yesterday, making eight, all told. The Court directed the Sheriff to summon another panel of two hundred persons in order to complete the jury. Owing to the difficulty in summoning jurors, the Court decided to adjourn until Tuesday morning next, to enable the Sheriff to make up the panel.

BEAUTIFUL OBJECTS.—F. Katzenbach, Main street, below Monroe, yesterday received a large lot of splendid chromo pictures, French, German and English. The juvenile series, such as Jack Horner and little Miss Muffett, will attract everybody's attention. Also some thousands of stereotype views, of landscapes, sculpture and the wonderful Ku-Klux pictures. Also a large assortment of most beautiful photograph and cabinet frames deserve special attention. These are all just opened, and ladies and gentlemen, by calling at once, will have the whole large receipt to pick from at will. To the wonderful Ku-Klux views particular attention is invited.

RACES.—Strangers attending the races will find the Southern Hotel very comfortable, and the rates of charges very low. Board per week, $10; per day, $2 50. Omnibuses at will. The hotel every few minutes for the race track. Free passes to our hotel guests. Rooms 75 cents to $1 per day without board. L. C. Hardwick & Co. are sure to please. 9t

MR JOHNSON AT THE THEATER.—The ex-President attended the Theater last evening, in company with Colonel John Lellyett, of Nashville, and many other friends. The audience arose on his entrance and greeted him with repeated rounds of most enthusiastic applause, to which His Excellency bowed his thanks.

The following telegrams remain undelivered in the Western Union Telegraph office: Moores, Letsom & Peters; R. M. Course; E. Taylor; J. B. Heiskell; C. J. True.

## LATEST WASHINGTON NEWS.

### Highly Interesting on the Cuban Question—Personal Sketches—Hungry and Angry Office-seekers—The Grant-Ross Difficulty—The Whisky Ring—Foreign Appointments.

Cincinnati Commercial Special.]

WASHINGTON, April 15.—About fifty nominations were made by the President to-day. Among them were a number of an important character.

Case DeLong, nominated to Japan, is a politician from Nevada. On two occasions he was a prominent candidate with the United States Senator in that State—the first time, against Senator Stewart. He was a delegate to the Chicago Convention, and is said to be a fair man for the place.

General Adam Badeau leaves the army and the President's personal staff, to-morrow, with Mr. Motley as Assistant Secretary of Legation. It was Mr. Motley's special request that General Badeau should accompany him.

General M. McCook, of Ohio, at present Minister to the Sandwich Islands, is nominated Governor of Colorado. McCook has been here most of the winter seeking this position.

The important office of Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, where the accounts of the Postoffice are examined, is given to J. J. Martin, of Alabama. There is a host of applicants for the place, and of course Martin's nomination leaves many disappointed.

Letters have been received here from prominent Cuban leaders, in which the utmost confidence in their ultimate success is expressed. Everything is going well with them. The movements under Quesada, in the vicinity of Puerto Principe, are most active. The Spaniards are closely confined to the convents, Morrell and Soledad, which they have fortified, and in which they are almost invested by Quesada's force. He has about six thousand men, while General Castello and his army are besieging Nuevitas. Communication is cut off, and the railroad is impeded. The Spaniards hold no railroad except by troops at the various stations. An important manifesto is being prepared by order of the Provisional Government, setting forth the present position of the revolution, what they are struggling for, the wrong and tyranny under which they suffer, and appealing for recognition to the United States.

Edward L. Plumb, the new Consul General to Havana, is still here, but will soon depart for his post of duty. He has received his instructions, which are believed to be of the most emphatic character in regard to the course he is to pursue toward the Spanish authorities in relation to the kidnapping and imprisonment of American citizens. It is understood that he will at once demand the release or speedy trial of such citizens, and full reparation for past injuries. At the same time he will declare that the United States will maintain a strict neutrality on the questions arising out of the revolution in Cuba.

On this point it may be stated that the Foreign Legations in this city are favorable to the Spanish Government are said to be severely exercised because President Grant does not issue a proclamation of neutrality, warning all good citizens from taking any part in the Cuban troubles, as has been customary heretofore.

The friends of the Spanish authorities do not conceal their convictions that the United States Government is in full sympathy with the Cubans, and that the ultimate object of the President is to take possession of the island at the first favorable opportunity, and to annex it to the United States domain. If this is not the object, they inquire the reason for the large augmentation of the naval forces in the Cuban waters, and the busy preparations going on in the navy-yards fitting war vessels for sea.

In this connection it may be remarked that some members of the Foreign Committees in both Houses are in favor of acquiring Cuba as soon as practicable. A member of the committee, in writing recently to a friend who wanted to be a Consul, advised him to apply for a consulate elsewhere, as it was probable Cuba would soon be a portion of the United States.

The owners of the American brig Mary Lowell, captured by the Spanish authorities, a few weeks ago, are now in Washington, in order to lay before the State Department and the British Minister the particulars of the capture, and to ask their interposition to obtain redress.

Quite

# DAILY AVALANCHE.

### Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

| | Arrive. | Depart. |
|---|---|---|
| Through Mail (daily) | 11:45 a.m. | 1:00 p.m. |
| Through Express (daily, except Saturday) | 10:50 p.m. | 8:00 p.m. |
| Corinth Accommodation (daily, except Sunday) | 4:00 p.m. | 5:50 a.m. |
| Grand Junction and Somerville Accom'dat'n (daily except Sunday) | 8:45 a.m. | 4:15 p.m. |
| Arrive at | | 10.00 a.m. |
| Arrive at | | 9.00 a.m. |
| Arrive at | | 4.00 p.m. |
| Arrive at | | 4.00 p.m. |
| Arrive at | | 9.00 a.m. |
| Arrive at | | 9.00 a.m. |
| Arrive at | | 9.00 a.m. |
| Arrive at | | 9.00 a.m. |
| Arrive at | | 9.00 a.m. |

Sleeping car attached to Night Express trains which goes through to Nashville, via Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, without change.

**Railroad time fifteen minutes faster than city. Ticket office No. 227½ Main street; depot at head of Main street.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

| | Arrive. | Depart. |
|---|---|---|
| N. O. Mail (daily) | 3:15 p.m. | 4:45 p.m. |
| N. O. Express (daily) | 8:30 a.m. | 8:35 a.m. |
| Freight (daily, except Sunday) | 3:00 p.m. | 6:25 a.m. |

Ticket office, 227½ Main street, and at the Depot. Time through to New Orleans, 24 hours. Omnibuses will call for passengers and check baggage in any part of the city, by leaving orders at 225½ Jefferson street, or at 227½ Main street.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

To Madison and Little Rock, Ark.

Going West—Leave Memphis daily.....7:30 a.m.
Going East—Leave Madison.....2 00 p.m.

S. B. BEAUMONT Gen'l Sup't.

### Arrival and Departure of Mails.

DEPART—For Chattanooga, Richmond Washington, New York, Baltimore and all cities East and South; Columbus, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala., and all stations on the Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee Railroads at.....12 m'n
Arrive at.....11.45 a.m.

DEPART—For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, and all cities North and West, at.....3.00 p.m.
Arrive at.....3.00 p.m.

DEPART—For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities South at.....3.30 p.m.
Arrive at.....3.15 p.m.

DEPART—For all Stations on the Mississippi and Tennessee, New Orleans and Jackson and Southern Railroads, at.....3.30 p.m.
Arrive at.....

DEPART—For Louisville, Cincinnati and New York, and stations on the Memphis and Louisville and branch Railroads and all Eastern cities, at.....5.00 p.m.
Arrive at.....11.45 a.m.

DEPART—Memphis and Little Rock Railroad. Little Rock, Madison (Sundays excepted), at.....8.00 p.m.
Arrive at.....4.00 p.m.

DEPART—For Marion, Wittsburg and Claibourne, Ark. (tri-weekly) Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at.....8.00 a.m.
Arrive at.....10.00 a.m.

DEPART—For Olive Branch and Byhalia, Miss. (semi-weekly) Monday and Friday, at.....5.00 p.m.
Arrive at.....4.00 p.m.

DEPART—For Cuba and Big Creek Tenn. (weekly) Friday, at.....11.00 a.m.
Arrive at.....10.00 a.m.

DEPART—For Little Rock and Helena, and all landings on White river (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at.....4.00 p.m.
Arrive at.....9.00 a.m.

DEPART—For Pine Bluff and Helena, and all landings on Arkansas river (tri-weekly), Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at.....4.00 p.m.
Arrive at.....9.00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on the Mississippi river, south, (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at.....4.00 p.m.
Arrive at.....9.00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on Mississippi river, north, (semi-weekly) Monday and Thursday, at.....3.30 p.m.
Arrive at.....9.00 a.m.

ROBERT C. GIST Postmaster.

## Financial and Commercial.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
SATURDAY EVENING, April 17, 1869.

The weather has turned clear and warm since the heavy rain of yesterday, and the streets were bright and gay with pedestrians this morning, while a more animated movement in general business was apparent. Cotton was easier and more active, a list of 650 bales changing hands early in the day, on receipt of New York and Liverpool advices. It classed strict good ordinary to low middling and was sold at 26¼c. The receipts of the ports for the week show a falling off of several thousand bales notwithstanding the steady forward movement from interior points. For the week ending last evening, the receipts were 20,000 bales against 33,003 bales last week, and 23,030 bales in 1868, making total receipts since September 1st 1,870,000 bales against 2,022,000 bales for the corresponding period in 1867–8. Exports at all ports for the week were 48,000 bales, making 1,110,485 bales for the season.

As a consequence of the increased stir in cotton, money and exchange were more active, but gave no quotable change in Eastern bills. Considerable New Orleans exchange has been taken in during the past two days at ¾ to ¼ per cent. discount on sight, and 1 per cent. discount on ten day bills.

Gold was inactive, owing to light offerings. It opened in New York at 133¾, was 133¾ at noon and closed at 133¾. Dealers here bought moderately at 132 to 132½ and sold over the counter at 133 to 133¼.

City and county scrip were unchanged. Dealers report: none offering and little or no demand. Police scrip was dull.

In stocks and bonds there was no movement whatever. The statement that there are none on the market will explain the situation.

In New York this morning, money was 7 per cent., gold and sterling exchange dull at 107¾ for prime sixty day bills, with gold up and Government securities down. The latter were active at the decline and closed as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bonds of 1881 | 117⅝ ¾ |
| 5-20s of '62 | 120⅝ 121 |
| 5-20s of '64 | 118⅜ ⅝ |
| 5-20s of '65 | 118⅜ |
| 5-20s, new, of '65 | 119⅝ ¾ |
| 5-20s, new, of '67 | 119¾ |
| 5-20s, new, of 68 | 119⅝ |
| 10-40 bonds | 109¼ |
| Pacific 6s | 104⅝ ¾ |

In railway and express shares there is fairly active business and considerable firmness. Closing rates were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Wells & Fargo Express | 21¾ |
| American Express | 39 |
| Adams Express | 59¾ |
| United States Express | 57 |
| Merchants' Union Express | 15 |
| Quicksilver | 22 |
| Canton | 61¾ |
| Pacific Mail | 102 |
| Western Union Telegraph | 40⅛ |
| New York Central | 165¾ |
| Erie | |
| Hudson | 148½ |
| Reading | 95 |
| Chicago and Alton | 133 |
| Chicago and Alton preferred | 153 |
| Toledo, W. and Ft. W | 72¾ |
| Toledo, W. and Ft. W. preferred | 79 |
| St. Paul | 79½ |
| St. Paul preferred | 86½ |
| Fort Wayne | 100 |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 30¾ |
| Michigan Central | 125 |
| Michigan Southern | 95¾ |
| Illinois Central | 142 |
| Cleveland and Pittsburg | 92 |
| Cleveland and Toledo | 93½ |
| Rock Island | 138 |
| Chicago and N. W | 85¾ |
| Chicago and N. W. preferred | 90¾ |

The New York Weekly Bank Statement, as telegraphed to-day, shows decreases of $982,000 in specie and $2,295,345 in loans, and increases of $707,000 in deposits and $2,346,000 in legal tenders.

### Cotton Market.

Enquiry was fair, but with few exceptions, factors were beyond the reach of buyers, notwithstanding unfavorable advices from New York, and beside a list of 650 bales variously classed as strict good ordinary to low middling, 40 ordinary at 24½c, and 50 mixed at 25c, were about the only transactions worthy of note. It is difficult to find low middling to any extent at less than 27c. The Liverpool market was quiet at 12¼d for uplands. The New York market closed dull at 28¾c for uplands.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
MEMPHIS, April 17, 1869.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868 | | 47 |
| Received to-day | 212 | |
| Received previously | 220,304–221,516 | |
| | | 221,563 |
| Exported to-day | 264 | |
| Exported previously | 211,571–211,835 | |
| Stock on hand and in transit | | 27,668 |

Receipts were per Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 149 bales; Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, 40 bales; Memphis and Ohio Railroad, 100 bales; wagons, 20 bales.

Exports per Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, 216 bales; Memphis and Ohio Railroad, 8 bales; river, 140 bales.

The Liverpool statements of stocks, etc., for this week, last week, and the week ending April 17, 1868, compare as follows:

| | This week. | Last week. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock | 314,000 | 319,000 | 402,000 |
| American | 142,000 | 146,000 | 220,000 |
| Afloat | 462,000 | 475,000 | 587,000 |
| American | 166,000 | 152,000 | 160,000 |
| Week's sales | 84,000 | 47,000 | 58,000 |
| To speculators | 11,000 | 7,000 | 6,000 |
| To Exporters | 6,000 | 5,000 | 7,000 |

### New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, April 17—10:30 a.m.—Cotton market opened dull and nominal in prices.

11:15 a.m.—Cotton market continues dull and nominal. Receipts for the week at this port were 6,000 bales. Receipts for the week at all ports were 29,000 bales. Receipt since September at this port were 544,761 bales. Receipts since September at all ports were 1,870,000 bales. Exports for the week from this port were 9,324 bales. Exports since September 1st from this port were 247,628 bales. Exports for the week from all ports were 48,000 bales. Exports since September from all ports were 1,108,485 bales. Stock on hand here is 101,000 bales. Stock on hand at all ports is 253,000 bales. Exports for the week to Bremen, were 508 bales; to Liverpool, 7,902 bales; to Hamburg, 734 bales. Exports from all ports this week to Liverpool, were 37,280 bales. Exports from all ports this week to the continent, were 10,928 bales.

4 p. m.—Market dull and easier and great depression exists. Sales to spinners of 789 bales; sales for speculation, 502 bales; sales for export, 1,182 bales. Uplands, 28¾c.

### Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, April 17—11 a.m.—Cotton market opened quiet, 12¼d for middling uplands, and 12⅝d for Orleans. Estimated sales for the day were 8,000 bales.

4 p.m.—Cotton market quiet; middling uplands 12¼d, and Orleans 12¼d. Sales of 8,000 bales.

### Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the South and West.

To the Owners of Real Estate in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas:

The Company, known to the public as the "Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the South and West," is organized under a charter from the State of Louisiana. This charter authorises a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of extension to one million. The public may know the exact object of the Company, the third article of the charter is given entire, as follows:

"The object of this Company is to construct or otherwise procure and maintain one or more steamboats or other vessels, to run on and navigate the Mississippi river, or its tributaries, for the purpose of carrying freight, mails and passengers; to erect docks, wharves, buildings and such other constructions as may be necessary to the building and repairing of vessels, and generally to exercise such incidental powers and privileges as are hereby or may be conferred on them for the purposes aforesaid."

The Company propose, under the provisions of this charter, to construct a line of steamers to run between the different ports on the Mississippi river and its tributaries. They will be constructed on the low-pressure principle; they will carry less steam; they will make better time, and be in all respects, more safe than any description of boats ever placed upon our waters. Divided into distinct compartments, if disaster whether by fire or snags, shall happen to one part, the rest will remain. No expensive apparatus for turning steam upon it will be provided, and it is demonstrated that steam is the most efficient extinguisher of fire. In case one compartment is broken through by contact with snags, and fills with water, the others are separated from it by water tight walls, and the pumps, provided for such an emergency, will be in readiness. Added to passengers and freight is a great end, worthy of the struggle of the people of the Mississippi Valley.

Nearly three hundred thousand dollars in money and work has already been subscribed to the capital stock of the Company. The Louisiana Legislature has passed a bill subscribing one hundred thousand dollars of the stock to the Company. An additional sum of that amount will, without doubt, be subscribed by the same body. The Company have resolved to take liens for stock, and this is the feature to which they desire to call the attention of owners of real estate. In the southern States, on account of the disorganized condition of labor, lands are an incumbrance. Vast tracts that yield no revenue to the proprietors, pay exorbitant taxes, and thus cripple their only productive resources. This Company proposes to take lands at their fair valuation, and leave to the owners their stock in lien. If lands still enhance in value, so will the stock enhance in value, and therefore the property will earn in his pocket the equivalent of his lands, to be converted into money or property, without delay. The success of this great enterprise is beyond question. The stockholder, in addition to the benefit of the enhanced value of his lands, will be part owner of a line of boats, and entitled to dividends in their earnings.

Persons wishing to exchange lands for the stock of the Company will send to the Agent at Memphis a description of them, their products, whether on bottom or upland; whether overflowed, what portion; how near to county town, to railroad, depot, river and all the facts necessary to afford the Company a satisfactory idea of the land. The same to be done by or affidavit of reliable, disinterested persons residing in the neighborhood. The per cent. annual value of the land may be proved in the same manner. The daily offering lands and stock in the proportion the former bear to the latter. The Company will not give exhorbitant prices. The titles must be unincumbered by judgments, mortgages, deeds of trust, sale notes, or otherwise. This may be shown by official certificates of judges, clerks, sheriffs, or the opinions of respectable attorneys. This is believed to be the best opportunity to dispose of surplus lands in the South and West that has ever been or can be offered.

Many of the wealthiest citizens of the South and West are warmly embarked in the enterprise. The General Headquarters of the Company are in New Orleans, but agencies exist in all the principal cities. The enterprise has been inaugurated by underwriters, chambers of commerce, engineers, mechanics, practical navigators, and all classes of practical men.

The foregoing facts are submitted to the public in the confident belief that they will be understood and appreciated.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

John A. Grow, New Orleans, Louisiana.
Thomas A. Adams, " "
L. W. Seymour, " "
Wm. Cash, " "
Jas. H. Dell'even, " "
Bernard Millspaugh, " "
John Paul Baker, " "
B. Northrop, " "
W. F. Coxwell, Vicksburg, Mississippi.
Esq. Patterson, Jeffersonville, Indiana.
D. C. Maupin, St. Louis, Missouri.
Capt. U. G. Eaton, " "
Gen. T. T. Crittenden, Madison, Indiana.
John D. Vyvyan, Louisville, Kentucky.
J. C. H. Pinnadelphia, Pennsylvania.
T. J. Montgomery, Memphis, Tennessee.
S. Cobb, " "
D. J. R. Watkins, " "
F. Bickell, " "
E. D. Cobb, " "
George Dixon, " "

OFFICERS:

Captain David DeHaven, President.
Colonel John A. Grow, Vice President.
David Millspaugh, Treasurer.
Newton S. Otis, Secretary.
Charles S. Stewart, Assistant Secretary.
John B. Davis, Chief Engineer.
J. D. Hamond, Assistant Engineer.

Finance Committee—I. T. Winnemore, John Paul Baker, H. Neuhling.

Committee on Lands—Howard Millspaugh, John A. Grow, D. W. Flowerree.

Committee on Steamboats—John B. Davis, J. Ed. Montgomery, H. G. Carson.

Committee on Docks and Wharves—Wm. Cravey, N. S. Otis, D. C. Maupin.

Committee on Revision of By-Laws and Charter—John A. Grow, J. P. Baker, Howard Millspaugh.

GENERAL AGENT:

I. T. Winnemore.

SPECIAL AGENT:

J. C. Hess.

LOCAL AGENTS.

John P. Baker, New Orleans.
W. J. Pears, Vicksburg.
T. Y. Rockett, Memphis.
J. E. Townsend, Grenada, Mississippi.
J. W. Johnson, Cairo.
J. S. Cox, Evansville.
John Cobb, Madison, Indiana.
J. B. Davis, Louisville.
St. Jo. Courtney, "
Charles S. Beckwith, Chicago.
Martin G. Howard, St. Louis.
J. S. Hermann & Co., St. Louis.
Don Alonzo Childs, New York.

Prompt issues for the subscriptions of money or lands to the capital stock of the Company should be addressed to

T. Y. ROCKETT,
Agent at Memphis.

The Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the South and West has been located at No. 12 Jefferson street. mar18


### STOVES.

## Stoves, Stoves

WE call the attention of the public to the following celebrated brands of our Cook Stoves:

"IMPERIAL,"
"PLANTER,"
"METEOR,"
"WESTERN WORLD,"
"COLORADO,"
"CHARMER WOOD AND COAL."

ALSO—

**Hollow Ware, Sad Irons, Tin Ware and House Furnishing Goods, Water Coolers, etc.,**

AND—

**Lotze's Celebrated Warm Air Furnaces and Superior Cooking Ranges.**

Will guarantee our Stoves to give the best of satisfaction. Give us a call and see for yourself. And will have on sample, in a few days, the new Cook Stove, "LADY GAY," which will have no equal in this market.

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**

**Jobbing promptly attended to.**

BERING & LOTZE,
No 361 Main Street.
apr14 Memphis Tenn.


### OFFICIAL.

## Ordinance.

Be it ordained, etc. 1. That a privilege tax of one hundred dollars per annum be levied upon each street railroad car run for profit, within the city of Memphis.

2. That a license for each car shall be obtained as in other cases, and that the number of the license painted on tin shall be furnished by the Tax Collector on Privileges to the person obtaining such license, which number shall be posted in some conspicuous place on the car.

3. That any person engaged in running a street car for profit, within the city of Memphis, without license, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined not less than ten dollars or more than fifty dollars.

4. That any person driving a street car for profit upon which the license number is not posted, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than five dollars or more than fifty dollars.

Approved April 13th, 1869.

JOHN W. LEFTWICH, Mayor.

Attest: L. H. RICHARDS, City Register. apr9


DALTON & PRICE, Book and Job Printers No. 9 Jefferson street Memphis.


### LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Postoffice at Memphis, Tennessee, Saturday, April 17, 1869.*

Published in the daily newspaper having the LARGEST CIRCULATION in the circuit of the Memphis Postoffice.

Office hours from 8 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Sundays from 9 to 10 o'clock a.m.

ROBERT C. GIST, Postmaster.

LADIES' LIST.

Allen Mrs M C
Alexander mrs A
Anderson mrs C
Addilade miss J
Adams mrs O M D
Anderson miss M

Alexander miss L
Alexander F
Adair mrs M O
Adams miss E
Akin mrs B S

Barth miss L
Bloan mrs F
Bond miss C R
Brose miss C M
Bradford miss A
Binford miss E
Burnett miss E J
Burnett miss H
Buchhatter miss T

Bettis mrs F
Boyleen mrs J L
Boyd miss S J
Braxston mrs R
Bridgewater miss M
Brooks mrs F
Butler mrs N E
Burns mrs M
Burton miss A

Cage mrs M W
Campbell mrs A
Childers mrs A M
Covington miss J E

Calhoun mrs J
Cherry miss E C
Conley mrs L E
Cummings miss E

Dade miss F
Dent mrs S S
Duke miss M

Dennel mrs J B
Delafield mrs E
Drake S

Eagen mrs C

Ferris mrs L M
Foster mrs M
Forrest mrs A
Foster miss E
Fry mrs A

Flourney mrs A
Foster miss L J
Foster mrs C J
Frayser mrs M

Garded mrs S M
Granberry mrs A

Gilium miss M E

Haynes miss L M
Hays mrs K
Harris mrs J W
Harrington miss E S
Henderson E (col)
Holmes mrs W A

Hays miss M A (col)
Harpham miss M F
Harris mrs M
Harn mrs O
Hix mrs C

Jelett mrs F
Jeffrys miss J
Johnston miss E
Jones miss C
Jones mrs A
Jones mrs K
Jones M

James miss S A
Jordon mrs S
Johnson mrs M R
Jones M
Jones miss L P
Jones mrs F H

Kelly mrs C

Lake miss E D
Lenman miss M
Locke miss M

Langben miss M
Lindsley miss G
Lanier mrs M

Maddox mrs E
Mason E
Martin R
Mobley mrs M J
Morgan miss A
Murphy mrs
Mewinnie mrs J
Norton miss E
Neel mrs F E
Neal mrs S

Mahoney mrs M W
May mrs C A
Miller mrs
Moore miss H
Morgan mrs H C
Murray miss E
McKee miss A
Nathaiel E
Norfelt mrs A

Owens mrs D
Oliwa mrs M C

Oakley mrs A C

Palm miss M J
Pettit miss M E
Poler miss E

Peters mrs H
Pool mrs R

Ray mrs A Q
Robinson mrs H

Reaye mrs E L

Sampson mrs H
Shelby miss S
Shaw mrs M
Smith mrs G
Smith mrs
Stanton mrs G
Stafley S

Sharp mrs E
Sheegan Miss M
Smith mrs L
Smith miss M E
Snowden mrs M
Stokes mrs M

Thanes mrs

Thomas mrs M

Walker mrs N (col)
Waldran miss M
Ward mrs
Washington mrs M
Whitelaw miss N
Winters mrs K

Walker mrs A G
Walker miss A
Way mrs C E
Wills mrs E
Williams mrs S
Wood mrs E

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Anderson J N

Bowman D F
Balintine G B
Black J H
Burgett, J C
Beer J
Bustard Dr M L
Boyd P D
Barnes W V
Brooks W
Bolton, W H
Brooke W M
Conner G
Chace G
Curtice H
Carlisle J
Crowley M
Closky M
Crawford R B
Collett W
Cochran W
Cook W W

Cockswell C
Colwell G
Carroll J
Crain J B
Cherry M
Cooper R H
Connell W H
Cox W
Cook W
Clark W E

Darling A F Dr
Davis G
Davis J B
Dodd J R
Doyle J E
Dyne J
Dunn M
Doyle P
Daly F E
Dobbyns W

Donovan B J
Dynan C M

Erwin A M
Elliott J R

Fegan C
Field H
Farris J W
Fitzpatrick M
Ferguson E
Finesty F
Fitzgerald W

Green E T
Goddonough K
Grosvenor H M
Ghost
Graham J H
Gascon R J
Gilmore P J
Harner A S B
Hunt D
Hagan J E A
Hanner J H
Halsey J
Hicks J W
Holmes S A
Hamilton Alex T
Holmes W R
Ingram Capt W L

Hall Dr
Hall
Hall
Hall